

10001017

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## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (formerly 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District

other names/site number Japanese Jail

### 2. Location

street & number Chichirica Avenue and Ghiyobw Street

not for publication ☐

city or town Garapan

vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state CNMI

code MP

county Saipan

code 110

zip code 96950

### 3. State/Federal Agency/Tribal Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant: ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Melvin L.O. Faisao (SHPO)

January 06, 2011

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4/8/2011

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10001017

Date Listed: 04/08/2011

Japanese Jail

Historic & Archeological District

Property Name

Saipan

County

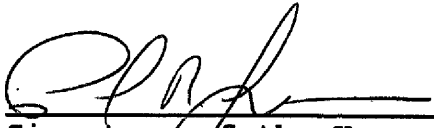
MP

State

N/A

Multiple Name

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This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

4/8/11  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

**Classification**

The boxes for Name of Related Multiple Property Listing and Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed should be marked: N/A or 0

**Geographical Data**

The nomination is amended to add a Verbal Boundary Justification in addition to the Boundary Description. [The citation should read: *The boundary was selected to include the known physical extent of standing and archeological features associated with the historic jail site and exclude areas of later non-historic development. Modern roadways and private land holdings constitute the majority of the boundary demarcations.*]

**Significance**

The appropriate level of significance is: *State*

[The current documentation does not support a national level of significance for the jail as there is insufficient comparative context related to the broader national themes of U. S. political or social history or technology.]

The Areas of Significance for the property are amended to include: *Archeology-Historic/Non-aboriginal*. Properties nominated for listing under National Register Criterion D will normally include Archeology as an appropriate area of significance. Under Criterion D the nomination narrative will also include specific



research questions or research areas connected with important information yielded or likely to be yielded by the property. In the case of the Japanese Jail, the narrative is amended to add: *"The extant resources and the potential for additional features yet to be found at the site are likely to provide important information regarding the physical construction and development of the jail site during the early twentieth century, including information on building technologies imported to Saipan by the Japanese and their reinterpretation based on local conditions, as well as information on the physical use and conditions of the site during its historic operation. Information on specific building uses, the living conditions for jailers and internees, and the impact of wartime conditions can all be avenues of important further research".*

These clarifications were confirmed with the CNMI HPO office.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private  
☐ public - Local  
☒ public - State  
☐ public - Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

##### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		district
15		site
2		structure
		object
17		<b>Total</b>

##### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

##### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

#### 6. Function or Use

##### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT correctional facility

##### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

#### 7. Description

Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological  
District  
Name of Property

Saipan, CNMI  
County and State

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE [utilitarian, Japanese Colonial, early

20<sup>th</sup> century]

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: CONCRETE

roof: [ABSENT]

other: METAL: Iron, Steel, [doors, pipes,  
fasteners]

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraphs

The Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District is located on a sloping area above Garapan town, about 275 yards (250 m) south of the old Hospital Complex. Access is from West Coast Highway, also known as Middle Road and Chalon Pale Arnold (Route 30) to the east, with the jail complex lying about 75 yards (70 meters) from the turnoff. A partially paved road, Ghiyobw Street, leads down from the highway directly to the site. The jail is also accessible from Chichirica Avenue, which parallels the highway. The jail lies at an elevation of approximately 40 ft (13 m). The site slopes to the west, descending from a height of about 45 ft (14.2 m) to 40 ft (12 m) at the lower end.

The site is relatively isolated, although several residences are located at the periphery and near the entrance to the drive to the site from the highway. A memorial column is located just south of the jail complex. This marks the former location of a Japanese temple (*hanganji*) once located at the corner of Chichirica Avenue and Ggiyobw Street. This object is not included in the nomination.

The jail complex is in ruins and consists of the remnants of three former buildings, part of the original wall and remains of several secondary structures and outbuildings. The three principal structures include a long cell house (Feature 1), measuring about 150 by 20 ft (45.72 by 6.01 m) overall; an administration building, measuring 60 ft 10 in by 25 ft (18.29 by 7.62 m) (Feature 2); and a second cellblock, measuring 33 ft 7 in by 17 ft 6 in (10.24 by 5.33 m) (Feature 3). These three features are all in ruins and are classified as "sites."

The remaining wall (Feature 14) is located at the northwest corner of the site and measures 119 ft (36.27 m) along the west side and 49 ft 7 in (15.11 m) along the north. The wall is buttressed at several points and extends about 12 ft (3.66 m) above grade. The corner is chamfered, but otherwise the wall has few distinguishing features. This feature is classified as a "structure."

In addition to the standing structural remains (technically "site" remains), there are remnants of numerous concrete features located in the open area between Feature 1 and Features 2 and 3. These include a cistern (Feature 5, a structure), remnants of bathing and possibly laundry facilities, and water storage tanks and sinks associated with the occupation of the complex by guards and prisoners in the 1930s (Features 4-13, 15-17). These are classified as either structures (Feature 5) or sites (Features 4, 6-13, 15-17) for the final count of features.

The overall condition of the concrete ruins is good and most features appear stable. The site is cleared of vegetation, although tree, vine and shrub growth in tropical Saipan can be rapid and invasive.

### Narrative Description

## LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

### **Location**

The Japanese Jail complex is located on the uphill side of Garapan town, between Chichirica Avenue, on the west (below) and private lots fronting Middle Road (Chalan Pale Arnold), on the east. Ghiyobw Street (formerly 10th Street, according to CNMI Planning Department n.d., untitled second map sheet) forms the south boundary. The north boundary is defined by a high concrete wall separating the jail from the north portions of two properties mapped by MPLA/Planning Division as belonging to Jose Sn. Babauta. Raghisch Street (formerly 9<sup>th</sup> Street) is shown in Planning Division documents as cutting through the Japanese Jail property, and through the west segment of the boundary wall, east to Middle Road. No evidence for Raghisch Street was found during survey or excavation; the wall is continuous and is not interrupted for a street.

The Japanese Hospital, which now houses the Northern Marianas Museum of History and Culture, is located farther north, across Angaha Street (probably 8<sup>th</sup> Street at one time). To the east, an automotive shop intrudes into the jail property from another Babauta property. On the west, houses line the down-slope (west) side of Chichirica Avenue, which continues south, past the entrance on the west side of the former *honganji*. A column with embossed lotus base, associated with the former *honganji*, stands on the southeast corner at the Chichirica Avenue/Ghiyobw Street junction.

### **Geology**

Saipan, like most other high islands in the Pacific, consists of a volcanic core surrounded by more recent limestone, most now emerged above sea level, that formed originally as coral reefs. The island "is a sub-aerial peak on the Mariana island arc. It is known to have been a land area intermittently since the Eocene [Epoch, ca. 58,000-37,000 B.P.], and to have undergone deformation and apparent changes of level at various times during the Cenozoic," (Era, ca. 58,000,000-37,000,000 B.P. (Merriam-Webster 2002). Of the six geo-morphological subdivisions Cloud et al. describe for Saipan, two are most important here. The Axial uplands, which include volcanic hills and surrounding, sloping limestone terraces, cover most of the island interior, reaching down the west-facing slope past the Japanese Jail to meet the second subdivision, the West coastal plain, at the base of the slope. The main part of Garapan is located on the West coastal plain, as is every village and town on the west coast north from Puntan Agingan to Achugao.

The third geo-morphological subdivision of Saipan includes Low terraced benches, which replace the West coastal plain north of Achugao, as well as in most other coastal segments around the island. The other three subdivisions of the island include Low limestone platforms in the south, Southeastern coastal fault ridges at Hakmang and Naftan in the east, and a north-south belt of Donni clay hills east of Mount Takpochao. Chamorro spellings here follow Cloud et al. 1956 for geological formations, Young 1989 for soils, and otherwise Topping et al. 1980 and U.S. Geological Survey 1983. In the next paragraph, the current spelling, in parentheses, follows the (older) geological formation name.

The Japanese Jail occupies a limestone portion of the Axial uplands, which include dominant types of limestone but also localized volcanic outcrops. The limestone at the site belongs to the Tagpochau (Takpochao) Formation (Cloud et al. 1956:62-68, Plate 23a and b, "Tte"), which formed as coral reef early in the Miocene Epoch (ca. 24,000,000-5,000,000 B.P.). Tectonic activities and sea-level changes eventually raised the coral above sea level, and weathering over time changed it to limestone, a sedimentary rock. The Tagpochau facies in the jail area is weakly indurated (firm to hard) and equigranular (grains well sorted). Volcanic materials may also be present at the jail site, as a tuffaceous facies of Tagpochau limestone ("Ttv") upslope to the east includes reworked volcanic materials.

Other geological formations described for hillslope areas nearby include an andesitic breccia-tuff facies of the Hagman (Hakmang) Formation, which forms outcrops to the northeast — one at "Water Tank Hill," the other in an andesite quarry by the West Coast Highway approximately 0.8 kilometer (km) east of Puntan Flores, the next point north of Garapan's Puntan Muchot. Hagman Formation rock also occurs in upper Talufofo ravine, farther northeast (Cloud et al. 1956:49-50; U.S. Geological Survey 1983; summarized, Allen 2002:1).

### **Soils**

Soils throughout the jail area (below Middle Road [as noted, also known as Chalan Pale Arnold]) are assigned by Young (1989:29, 91-92) to the Chinen-Urban land complex, typically sloping 0-5 percent, with approximately 50 percent Chinen clay loam (and occasional very gravelly sandy loam) and 30 percent urban fills. Slopes in some areas of the jail site exceed 5 percent. Chinen-series soils weather on sediments that overlie the porous limestone of the uplifted limestone

plateau, the Axial uplands described above. The type Chinen soil is dry, well drained, and shallow, as are the Chinen-series soils observed at the site during the current fieldwork.

The soil sequum (AB-horizon sequence) described by Young (1989) typically includes a very dark grayish brown A-horizon topsoil 6 centimeters (cm) thick; a dark brown clay B-horizon subsoil 12 cm thick; and, beneath that, another B horizon, a yellowish red clay loam 17 cm thick. Both B horizons are illuvial, containing clay-sized particles and mineral components that have moved downward through the profile into the B horizons. Porous (Tagpochau Formation) limestone bedrock is generally reached 25-50 cm below surface (cmbs).

Certain other Chinen-series soils may have reached the jail site after eroding higher up slope. A Chinen very gravelly sandy loam under secondary forest, grasses, and forbs covers a large area east of (above) Middle Road, from Ghiyobw Street (Japon Drive above Middle Road) north to Garapan Street. This soil, which slopes 5-15 percent, has probably eroded periodically in un-vegetated areas; the water erosion hazard is slight, but runoff is medium. The erosion hazard is moderate for a Chinen clay loam southeast across the highway that also slopes 5-15 percent and supports secondary forest (Young 1989:24-25, 27). Both these soils are limestone-based.

### Hydrography

Northwest Saipan, including the area around Garapan, is drier than many parts of the island. Downslope below the jail, within American Memorial Park, Muchot Marsh holds brackish water. Streams also cross Tanapag, farther north, to empty into the ocean. The project area and most of Garapan, however, have no flowing streams, and residents had to travel to springs and streams uphill to the east to collect water until the German colonial government excavated water catchments and built aqueducts (Russell 1999:12-13; 1984:38; Spennemann 1999:102).

### Vegetation and Possible Agricultural Uses

Many Chinen soil areas support secondary forest (Young 1989) and commonly support grazed woodlands dominated by *tangantangan* (*Leucaena leucocephala*, introduced) on Saipan and Tinian. They are also a component of savanna soils supporting swordgrass (*Miscanthus floridulus*, *neti*, indigenous; Stone 1970:236), and savannas dominated by introduced grasses and forbs (Young 1989:64-71). These areas in Chinen soils probably formerly supported native forest, which is usually replaced by grasslands, and later secondary forests, after disturbance and clearing (e.g., for cultivation or lumber harvesting).

The Chinen clay-Urban land soils at the jail site and the Chinen very gravelly sandy loam immediately upslope to the east are poorly suited for commercial agriculture but are suitable for uses that include, among others, subsistence farming, grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed. The clay loam upslope to the southeast is moderately suited for both subsistence and commercial agriculture, as well as grazing, wildlife habitat, watershed, and other uses (Young 1989:24-25, 27, 29).

Vegetation throughout the majority of the Japanese Jail site today is dominated by lawn grass. Ornamentals include large *Heliconia* thickets beside the entrance to the main cell block. Mature trees shading portions of the site, and invading several structures, include flame trees (poinciana, *Delonix regia* [Safford 1905; Stone 1970:313]) and *kalaskas* (white monkeypod, *Albizia lebbbeck* [Vogt and Williams 2004:97]). The area north of the cell blocks, between Feature 3 and the Feature 14 wall, is densely overgrown, with trees, shrubs, and tall grasses and herbaceous growth.

## STRUCTURE AND SITE FEATURES

### Summary

The Japanese Jail consists of the remains of three distinct buildings, part of a surrounding masonry wall, and several other discernable above and below ground features. Most of the structural remains and visible both surface and subsurface remains are of reinforced concrete. At the time of this and earlier field surveys, the features were cleared of vegetation and fully visible. Their condition is overall that of a ruin. No roofs are intact; and many more ephemeral wood and metal elements have long deteriorated.

Seventeen features have been identified and mapped for the property. These are described in detail in the sections that follow. A summary of surface artifacts collected during the 2006 survey by Jane Allen, International Archaeological Institute, Inc. is also included in this section. A further inventory of artifacts collected by Allen is included as an appendix to this nomination form.

**Feature 1: Cellblock (Photos 1-26, 73, 74, 75, 79); Classification: Site**

Feature 1 is a long concrete cellblock, measuring approximately 170 by 20 ft (52 by 6.1 m). Records indicate that this structure was completed in March 1930, as probably were the other principal buildings at the jail. This structure and Feature 2 are clearly shown on the post-1934 Japanese map located by Higuchi. Feature 1 is by far the largest structure at the site, stretching from the north end to the south end of the site. It features doorways, many high windows, a long internal north-south hallway along the west side, a cross-hallway at located toward the north end, and 16 cells of varying sizes along the east wall. Two medium-sized cells at the north end are separated from the rest by the east-west cross-hallway, which leads outside through doorways at both ends.

The long structure is built of cold-poured reinforced concrete, covered with concrete stucco. A base rises about 2 ft to 2 ft 6 in (0.61 to 0.77 m) above grade on all four sides of the building, projecting about 1 in from the wall surface. The roof is a gable form, covering both the cells and the longitudinal hallway. A recess that once held wood roof plates is visible along the entire length of the east and west walls. Pockets that held wood purlins are visible on the north and south gable ends. The gable ends featured high vent windows, measuring about 20 by 18 in (0.51 by 0.46 m). There are also vents located along the base, each approximately 11 in (0.28 m) square. The roof has a longer plane on the west side and shorter one on the east, giving the roof structure a lean-to-like appearance. The original roof sheathing was probably sheet metal, all of which has been removed from the site.

The structure has two staircases on the east side and a single stair providing access to the long hall on the south end. The stairs are of reinforced concrete, the southern-most one with low buttresses on the sides. Each includes four treads and four risers and a landing at the level of the hallway. Each tread about 1 ft (0.3 m) deep and each riser about 6 in (0.15 m) high. The south longitudinal stair is 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) wide. That toward the north is 6 ft 1 in (1.85 m) wide and lacks the buttresses of the other staircase. The southern-most gable-end stair is only 3 ft (0.91 m) wide and has just three steps. Doors are splayed inward and are 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m) wide and about 6 ft 4 in (1.93 m) tall. The south door, which retains only a portion of its concrete walls, is 2 ft 9 in (0.84 m) wide.

An approximately 170 ft (51.82 m) long hallway provided access to the cells. This measures 7 ft 11 in (2.41 m) wide at the north end, for the length of two cells and the cross-hallway and then reduces to 4 ft 10 in (1.47 m) for the remainder of its length. The hall has a concrete floor surface and stucco-finished concrete walls.

The structure appears to have been built in two distinct sections. That on the north end, including the two smaller cells separated from the others, measures about 72 ft (21.95 m). The southern section, part of which is narrower than that at the north, as evident by a "step-in" or recess along the east wall, has smaller cells of more uniform size. This measures about 98 ft (29.87 m) in length. The northernmost two cells measure about 7 ft (2.13 m) wide each and are 15 ft (4.57 m) in depth. The next four cells are about 10 ft 6 in (3.2 m) wide and 15 (4.47 m) deep. The next 6 cells at the south end are 10 ft 10 in (3.3 m) wide and 15 ft (4.57 m) in depth, the next three 10 ft 10 in (3.3 m) wide and 10 ft in (3.3 m) in depth. The last cell on the south end is the narrowest at only 6 ft 6 in (1.98 m). A five-inch (0.13 m) high step in the hallway matched by a reinforced concrete arch above the hallway at about the 72 ft (21.95 m) mark, measuring from the north, emphasizes the change in style and the size of cells.

Each cell originally had a wood floor; joist pockets are still evident on the inner walls just below the surface of smooth stucco lining the cell interiors. Consultant, Kasahara Yoshimasa, a former South Seas Bureau official, mentioned that mats were spread on the cell floors for the prisoners. The crawlspaces are not stuccoed and extend about 2 ½ ft (0.76 m) above grade. Rectangular latrines, measuring approximately 3 by 3 ft (0.914 by 0.914 m) are evident by separate reinforced concrete boxes, located in the northeast corner of each cell. These extend about 3 in (0.08 m) above the level of the original floor and are served by clean-out holes along the base of the east façade. Although these structures are almost certainly privies, one consultant interviewed by Higuchi remembers that cans with wooden lids were used as toilets.

Each cell was lit by a single barred door and single barred window on the west and a high single window, also fitted with bars on the east. Some of the windows and doors retain their steel frames and bars. Most of the doors, especially those at the south end, have been removed. Remaining doors include hinges and clasps. The windows in the north two cells, separated from the others by a 12 ft (3.66 m) wide passageway, measure 2 ft 10 in (0.86 m) wide and 5 ft 7 in (1.7 m) high. The two doors measure 2 ft 7 in (0.79 m) wide and 5 ft 5 in (1.65 m) high. For the next four cells in the north end, the windows are about 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m) wide and 5 ft 10 in (1.78 m) high. Doors match the size of the first two cells at 2 ft 10 in by 5 ft 7 in (0.86 by 1.7 m).

Windows for the hallway are relatively uniform in size, measuring 3 ft 2 in high by 4 ft 9 in (0.97 by 1.45 m) wide. These feature outward-sloping sills and splayed jambs. All of the bars and frames for the outer windows have been removed. Similarly sized horizontal windows line the east side of the block, providing light and ventilation to individual cells. Some of

these retain their metal frames and bars, but most have been removed. A single window is located at the north end, lighting and ventilating the hall space. This measures 5 ft 7 in (1.7 m) wide and about 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m) high.

The structure is in relatively good condition, showing only minor signs of deterioration. Collapsed walls at the southwest corner were possibly the result of war damage in 1944. The stucco coating is fairly intact and there is little evidence of surface spalling or deterioration. There are metal hangers and straps, probably for drain pipes and gutters located at the gable ends. Additional straps, possibly supporting the roof structure, are located along the inner walls of the hall. Recesses in the stucco layer over the doorways suggest one-time wood porch hoods supported by wood brackets, also indicate don the wall surfaces flanking the doorways.

The walls (exterior stucco layers) of cellblocks display inscriptions, most of them very faint. One, carved on the wall inside the Feature 1 hallway clearly reads, "J. A. Beiser / June 15/44"—the day of the invasion. A reported "AE" inscription was not seen; it was reportedly carved into a door in Feature 1 that has been removed.

## **Feature 2: Office/Administration Building (Photos 27-48, 72, 74); Classification: Site**

Feature 2 is included in the post-1934 Japanese map located by Higuchi. It is located on the south side of the possible original main entrance, facing Feature 3. The entrance to this building is on the north side, facing the former entry drive. The building, the second largest at the site, measures 60 ft 10 in (18.6 m) long along the north-south axis and 25 ft 4 in (7.8 m) wide. Two main internal compartments suggest different functions. The north compartment, by far the larger of the two, contains four north-south rows of concrete piers, and joist pockets in the walls, all of which could have supported a wooden floor.

The smaller compartment at the south end—where damage has been extensive and even the walls have been breached—suggests a former concrete platform, now very fragmented. This section measures 18 ft 4 in (5.59 m) long. No clear kitchen or bathroom features were observed, but the elevated concrete platform (or sub-floor) may suggest some water-related use.

This is the building remembered by one ethno-historical consultant, Mr. Guerrero, as the main office and interrogation center, where the guards used water torture to extract confessions (Sam McPhetres, 23 April 2006 e-mail). It may be possible in the future to bring other elders to the site, to aid their memories and check their reminiscences with those offered by Mr. Guerrero.

As with Feature 1, Feature 2 is constructed of reinforced, cold-poured concrete covered with a layer of concrete stucco. The structure is gable ended and lies parallel to Feature 1. Much wider than Feature 1, the structure nonetheless shares many elements in common. The structure sits on a relatively low base, which extends about 15 to 20 in (0.38 to 0.51 m) above grade. The base is expressed by a 1-in projection away from the plane of the wall. A single door at the south end originally provided access. This measures 5 ft 7 in (1.7 m) in width and rises about 6 ft 4 in (1.93 m) above the floor level.

The building has windows on all four sides. These measure about 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m) wide by 4 ft 3 in (1.3 m) in height. The north façade features two windows, flanking the entrance. These are approximately the same size as the windows of the east and west longitudinal sides. The east side has five windows of uniform size; the south end has remnants of three window openings. The west side features three windows and two doors. The doors each measure 5 ft 6 in (1.68 m) in width and share the same height as the windows. Only the north-end doorway has a staircase. This is a three step concrete stair 5 ft 1 in (1.55 m) in width. The door on the north side is slightly higher in elevation than the flanking windows. Otherwise, the openings share a common height above grade, about 6 ft 2 in (1.88 m).

The wall reaches about 10 ft 9 in (3.28 m) above grade on the sides and fully 16 ft (4.88 m) above grade at the gable ends. The wall once supported a wood roof, still evident through the presence of a recessed shelf at the plate level on both sides on the building and remnant purlin sockets on the north end. The north end also displays a rectangular vent, located in the remains of the gable end. This measured about 20 by 28 in (0.51 by 0.71 m). This was probably matched originally by a similar vent on the now deteriorated south end. Additional vents for the crawlspace beneath the building are located beneath each of the window openings. These measure about 8 by 9 in (0.2 by 0.23 m) in size.

There is nothing remaining of the original roof cladding, which was probably sheet metal. Metal ties and supports are still visible on the south end; these probably supported drains or downspouts, providing water for the cisterns to the east. There are also indications of door hoods over the south and northern-most doors. These were probably wood and have long deteriorated.

The structure is in stable condition, although damaged both by the war and by later deterioration due to rainwater and the presence of vegetation. Large trees now grow within the walls of the structure, especially at the west side. There is clear evidence of damage from shells, both small arms and guns.

**Feature 3: Cellblock (Photos 49-68, 76); Classification: Site**

Feature 3, a one-story concrete building thought to have been originally the women's detention block, is 10.3 m (33 ft 7 in) long, measured on the north-south axis, and 5.3 m (17 ft 6 in) wide. It is located north of the principal administration building and west of the long, men's block.

The exterior of the simple, single-story concrete structure divided visually into five vertical bays by five cell windows on the west and four windows and a central doorway on the east. The roof is gabled, with unequal planes; the east side is shorter; that on the west takes a lean-to form. The building has smooth stucco over reinforced-concrete walls and sits on a high concrete perimeter base, which projects about 1 in (0.03 m) from the wall plane. The base is defined by the projection. This extends above grade 2 ft 1 in on the southeast corner, 1 ft 6 in (0.46 m) on the northeast corner, 1 ft 7 in (0.48 m) on the southwest corner, and 2 ft 3 in (0.69 m) on the northwest corner. The existing stucco has fallen away in patches on the west, south and north, revealing the original cold-poured reinforced concrete construction technique.

The roof of the building was originally wood framed and probably covered by sheet metal. The wood elements are now absent and it is not clear if any sheet metal on the site dates to the historic period. Pockets for the original wood purlins are visible along the ridge of the north and south gable ends. The pockets measure about five inches wide and are of approximately the same depth. Attic vents are located on the north and south gable ends, just below the ridge of the roof. These measure approximately 15 by 18 in (0.38 by 0.46 m). Rectangular vents, access and clean-out holes are located along the west side of the building, within the area defined architecturally as base. These vary in size from about 12 by 12 in (0.3 by 0.3 m) to as large as 17 by 16 in (0.42 by 0.4m). There are eight holes in all, arranged somewhat irregularly. Two 11 by 11 in (0.28 by 0.28 m) vents are also located on the north and south gable ends.

The structure contains four small cells; the three southern-most cells are only 1.8 m (about 6 ft) wide, nearly as small as the narrowest cells in Feature 1. The northern-most cell is 10 ft 10 in (3.25 by 3.25 m) wide. All four cells are about 10 ft 2 in (3.1 m) deep. The cell interiors were nearly invisible, buried beneath dense vegetation, at the time of the initial survey in 2006. In July 2009, the features were well-exposed and visible. Each cell is fitted with an approximately 3 by 3 ft 4 in (0.91 by 1.02 m) rectangular latrine, located in each case in the southwest corner of the cell. This extends above the level of the original wood floor by about 3 in (0.08 m). Each cells interior reveals the location of the original wood floor. There are still joist pockets evident on the east and east sides; the original crawlspace is unfinished by stucco and its walls are therefore recessed about an inch from the plane of the interior walls of each cell. The floor was originally about 3 ft 6 in (1.87 m) above grade in all the cells.

The cell doors and windows retain parts of their original bars and barred doorways. Each cell includes a single long, vertical window on the east and a wider horizontal window on the west. The windows are fitted with steel grills and frames. The doors also have metal frames and a grilled movable leaf. Original hinges and clasps are in place for most of the doors. Windows for the three smaller cells measure about 1 ft 10 in by 5 ft (0.56 by 1.52 m). The doors are about 2 ft 6 in by 5 ft 2 in (0.76 by 1.57 m). The larger north cell widow is 3 ft 7 in by 5 ft (1.09 by 1.52 m). The door approximately matches those of the three other cells.

A hall spans the east side of the building. This hall measures 33 ft 7 in by 4 ft 2 in (10.24 by 1.27 m) and provides sheltered access to the cells. A concrete staircase approaches the building from the east. This is comprised of four treads and risers, each tread measuring about 10 in (0.27 m) in depth and about 5 ft 10 in (1.78 m) wide. The risers are low at 5 ½ in (1.54 m) each. Four windows opening onto the hallway measure 4 ft 4 (1.32 m) inches in width and 3 ft 10 in (1.69 m) in height. The central doorway is 6 ft 2 in (1.88 m) high and about 5 ft 10 in (1.79 m) wide. A concrete hood, or awning projects above the main entrance. This measures 8 ft 6 in wide (2.59 m) and extends about 2 ft (0.61 m) above the main entrance. It is supported by two concrete brackets, which flank the entrance. The floor of the hall is smooth concrete and intact.

The west façade is comprised of a tall concrete wall punctuated by five windows. Four of these are approximately the same size. The fifth window opening is larger and is placed at the approximate center of the façade. The smaller windows measure 2 ft 11 in (0.89 m) high by 3 ft 3 in (0.99 m) wide. The central window is 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m) wide and the same height as the flanking windows.

The only other distinguishable exterior features are the remnants of metal elements. These include the bars and remaining doorways and especially vent pipes at the base on the west side. There are also remnants of metal fasteners for



drainpipes and gutters on the north side of the building, which show the direction of water dispersal from the front of the building toward the rear.

The perimeter walls, window openings, stairs, hall floor, gable ends and interior walls are all in relatively sound condition, considering the many years of neglect and the harsh environment of Saipan. Some of the stucco coating has detached, especially on the probably damper north side. There is also damage from vegetation, including small trees and tree roots, especially on the east façade. There is also evidence of shell and possible bullet damage, again most visible on the west façade. Metal features are severely corroded and in some cases have been removed.

Feature 3 is located beside (north of) an opening that suggests a path or drive (4.6 m wide), which was reportedly the original entrance to the jail complex; the Feature 3 entrance, however, faces east and the courtyard, not the road. Because of its separation from the main cellblock and the small cell size, it has been suggested that Feature 3 may have housed female inmates. A porcelain bowl rim sherd was found on the ground surface approximately a meter north of Feature 3, near Trench 2 (see below).

As with Feature 1, faint impressions that suggest Japanese characters can be seen in the plaster coating inside at least one cell in Feature 3. The "AE" said to have been carved in a door of one of the cellblocks, referring ostensibly to pioneering flyer Amelia Earhardt, was not attributed to this smaller block, set aside for female prisoners.

#### **Feature 4: Mound and Alignment (Photos 73, 74); Classification: Site**

Feature 4, 6a, and 7-10 are all visible at the surface as concrete alignments. Feature 4 occupies part of an extensive low mound (approximately 6 in (0.15 m) high) in the grassy lawn. The feature probably represents a small east-west-oriented structure shown in the Japanese post-1934 map. Today, the Feature 4 alignment includes both a continuous segment at the north end and very short, discontinuous segments farther south, for a total distance of at least 14 ft 11 in (4.55 m). The concrete surface is broken, displaying angular, pebble-sized limestone inclusions. No finishing veneer is visible. The function of Feature 4 remains unknown.

#### **Feature 5: Platform, Cistern or Roofed Chamber, Enclosures (Photos 69-72); Classification: Structure**

Feature 5, which also appears in the post-1934 Japanese map obtained by Higuchi, is the feature that was interpreted during the fieldwork as a large cistern. It is remembered by consultant Guerrero instead as a subterranean punishment chamber accessed by stairs at the south end. The main platform area at Feature 5 is 23 ft 1 in (7.04 m) long north-south and 24 ft 9 ½ in (4.56 m) wide. The surface stucco has spalled away in many areas, especially around the margins; one spall at the southwest corner has exposed a large area of rebar-reinforced concrete. Two square concrete caps with iron rebar handles near the west edge of the platform seal openings into the chamber below. The chamber today holds water at least 6 ft 7 ¾ in (2.0 m) deep. Two enclosures created by concrete curbs, one at the south end of the platform and one at the north end, are completely filled with soil today.

The north enclosure contains, and is obscured by, a large, old flame tree. Mr. Guerrero remembers the south enclosure as the now soil-filled staircase used to enter the subterranean cell. Future excavation of the soil filling the enclosure might quickly confirm or argue against interpretation of Feature 5 as a punishment chamber.

#### **Features 6-9: Subsurface Structural Remnants (Photos 73-75); Classification: Sites**

These four features probably represent the four structures that form an east-west row near the south boundary of the site in the post-1934 Japanese map found in Japanese archives by Higuchi. Features 6 and 7 are both oriented north-south and appear matched; Features 8 and 9 are oriented east-west and also appear matched. Feature 6a includes two concrete curbs/alignments visible in the lawn grass, which form what is probably the northwest corner of the former structure. The north-south alignment, 4.9 m east of Chichirica Avenue, is 4 ft 4 ½ in (1.64 m) long; the portion of the curb visible at the surface is 9 ¾ in (0.25 m) wide (thick). The visible portion of the east-west segment, probably the north edge of the building, is only 2 ft (0.61 m) long and 4 in (0.1 m) wide.

Feature 6a, or at least the visible remnant, has not created a mound. The ground surface here is approximately 6 in (0.15 m) lower than the top of the low mound mentioned above for Feature 4 (and also present at Features 7 and 8).

Feature 6b includes a slab probably broken off Feature 2's south wall, and a large basin that has clearly been moved, and is positioned on its side. The feature is a *bateha*, a laundry washbasin. The actual basin and a cupboard (the original upper surface) currently face west; a double ceramic drain carried water downward from the large rectangular basin to the base of the structure, now visible facing east. All the surfaces that would have been visible when the *bateha* was in use are

veneered, but some portions of the feature are badly damaged. Exposed areas of the concrete display angular pebble-sized limestone inclusions. The basin itself is 4 ft 5 ½ in (1.36 m) long and 1 ft 9 ¼ in (0.54 m) wide. The broken and incomplete feature, including basin, cupboard, and rims, is 6 ft 10 in (2.08 m) long and would be 2 ft 9 in (0.84 m) high in upright position. A curved piece of iron rebar arches over the feature.

Feature 7 is visible at the ground surface as a concrete alignment approximately 4 ft 11 in (1.5 m) long east-west.

Feature 8, east of Feature 7, is visible as a 11 ft 5 ¾ in (3.5-m)-long alignment oriented east-west. These features were partially excavated and are discussed further in the next section. Both alignments form the south edge of the 6 in (0.15-m)-high mound mentioned above for Feature 4.

No visible alignment or other remnant suggests Feature 9 today. The former structure may be buried beneath (or partially incorporated into) a bulldozer-created soil mound east of Feature 8 that contains concrete fragments and other items. One unusual artifact was recovered from the mound: an discoid iron element with three lobes resembling the leaves of a clover (a trefoil). The center is perforated, suggesting possible function as a gear plate.

#### **Features 10-13: Possible Subsurface Structural Remnants (Photo 75); Classification Sites**

These four features are the structures that were not located on the ground. All are mapped in the post-1934 Japanese map. Feature 10, in the southwest corner of the area behind (east of) Feature 1, is shown as aligned north-south.

Feature 11, east of Feature 10, is aligned east-west and seems to overlap the current location of Feature 17 (see below). Features 12 (shown abutting Feature 1, north of Feature 10) and 13 (the farthest north) are also aligned east-west. None of them bears any resemblance to Feature 17, and none is suggested by any alignment or other trait at the ground surface today.

#### **Feature 14: Standing Wall (Photos 76-78); Classification: Structure**

Feature 14 is the high concrete wall along portions of the west and north property boundaries. Overall dimensions are 119 ft by 49 ft 7 in (36.27 by 15.11 m). The wall rises about 12 ft (3.66 m) above grade. The interior face is stucco-covered; the outer face is completely covered with dense vines and other growth and could not be examined without extensive clearing. The west wall is the longer of the two segments, beginning at a point opposite the south end of Feature 3 (the small cell block), and continuing for 121 ft 4 ½ in (37 m) northward to the northwest corner of the property. After turning the (rounded) corner, the wall continues eastward along the north boundary for 49 ft 2 ½ in (15 m), ending at a point approximately in line with (north of) the east (front) façades of Features 2 and 3. No signs suggest a former wall around the rest of the boundary. Both ends of the wall are finished.

As indicated, most of the ethno-historical consultants interviewed by Higuchi remember the main entrance to the jail complex as originally on the west side of the site. The most likely location seems to be the open space between Features 2 and 3. The south end of the west wall segment ends at the open space. The east end of the north wall segment ends in dense vegetation.

Two 1936 photographs of the sports ground belonging to a school directly north of the jail at that time suggest that the boundary was marked by a fence made of wood and iron sheeting, not a concrete wall, at that time. The concrete wall may therefore have been constructed after 1936. The post-1934 Japanese map plots the boundary as a single line around the site; no wall or fence is suggested. In any case, the wall was in place by 1944, as it sustained significant damage during the war. Shelling created several holes in the west wall, completely removing sections of concrete and leaving only some of the reinforcing bar in place.

#### **Feature 15: Bath and Enclosures (Photos 79-83); Classification: Site**

Feature 15 includes four enclosures: 1) a structure just above ground level with two rectangular depressions that may be basins, 2 and 3) at least two outer enclosures marked by concrete curbs, and 4) a narrow lipped area on the west side of the main structure that may be a third enclosure. The main enclosure is 12 ft 5 ½ in (3.8 m) long north-south and 3 ft 7 ¼ in (1.1 m) wide; the west side is 7 ¾ in (0.2 m) high aboveground. As noted, it contains two rectangular compartments, each 1.6 m long north-south and 2 ft 3 ½ in (0.7 m) wide; lawn grass grows in both. Most of the former veneer has worn off the upper surface of this structure. A well-veneered curb aligned north-south 2 ft 11 ½ in (0.9 m) west of the main enclosure marks the west side of a narrow space, the lipped area, which supports lawn grass.

The first main outer enclosure is 12 ft 5 ½ in (3.8 m) long measuring along the north-south axis, 5 ft 11 in (1.8 m) wide, and bounded by a curb that retains some of its stucco coating. This enclosure continues north from the Feature 15b basin. The final component, above, is a small enclosure on the west side of #2, with curbs 8 ft 2 ½ in (2.5 m) long east-west and 4 ft 7 in (1.4 m) wide. Feature 15b (at left in foreground in Photograph 23) is another broken *bateha*, which, like Feature 6b, has been moved. Feature 15b is positioned on its side, with the upper basin surface facing south. The fragment stands 1 ft 8 in (0.51 m) high. The actual basin, which is broken, is at least 1 ft 6 ¾ in (0.48 m) across in each direction, surrounded by a veneered rim 4 ¾ in (0.12 m) high. A drain (1 ft 3 ¾ in (0.4 m) in diameter) in the basin lacks any visible ceramic pipe; it drained out through a veneered end or side, now the upper surface of the remnant.

Other slabs and fragments litter the ground around Features 15a and b; a fragment of embossed green glass was found between Features 15 and 16 (see next description). This area of the courtyard beside the office building (but not at its entrance) may have been part of a large laundry workspace that, according to Mr. Guerrero, also included Feature 16. The courtyard, which resembles a formal entrance today but may actually have been used for maintenance related activities in the days when the entrance to the jail was from the west, between Features 2 and 3. Feature 15 is not shown in the post-1934 Japanese map.

**Feature 16: Trough and Well (79, 84-86); Classification: Site**

Feature 16a is a broken concrete trough 10 ft 10 in (3.3 m) long north-south and only 2 ft 2 ¾ in (0.68 m) wide; the rim around the central depression is 5 ½ in (0.14 m) across, and veneered. The trough is apparently in its original position. A portion of the west trough in the south has broken off. A curved iron I-beam arches over the trough; as will be seen, Trench 1 exposed two I-beam fragments, one of which probably connected with this one. Long, straight iron beams or bands lie on the ground in and beside the trough. As mentioned for Feature 15, a sherd of embossed green glass was found on the surface between Features 15 and 16. Feature 16b is a well. The opening is 3 ft 7 ¼ in (1.1 m) in diameter, surrounded by a 4 ¾ in (0.12-m)-thick wall. Veneered finish covers the upper portion of the exterior but ends around ground level. The visible portion of the interior surface is veneered; the well contains recent refuse. Feature 16 is not included in the post-1934 Japanese map. Mr. Guerrero remembers that this was part of a laundry area when he visited the jail as a child.

**Feature 17: Platform, Wall, Compartments (Photos 74); Classification: Site**

Feature 17a and b are stucco-covered concrete structures located on the Babauta property, east of the jail and fronting Ghiyobw Street. Feature 17a is a long, rectangular platform with a curb around the perimeter and a staircase located centrally on the west side. Feature 17b includes three compartments, probable toilets, east of the platform and a standing wall at the north edge of the Babauta lot that connects Features 17a and 17b. The post-1934 Japanese map does not include Feature 17a or b.

Several details at Feature 17 were mapped during the project; most overall measurements were not taken at Feature 17a, since it had already been mapped by the CNMI (MPLA) Planning Department. Feature 17b is not shown in the Planning Department map. The current project measurement of the width of Feature 17a (2.1 m) is much smaller than that of the Planning Department (19 ft or 5.8 m); the 6.10 in (2.1-m) width appears correct. The platform length (36 ft 11 in or 11.25 m) appears correct in the Planning Department map, as does the staircase width.

At Feature 17a, the curb around the edge of the platform is 6 ¾ in (0.17 m) wide (thick). Each of two drains through the platform surface just inside the west curb, north and south of the staircase, is 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) in diameter. The north curb of Feature 17a continues east of the platform, becoming the standing wall that connects Feature 17a with the Feature 17b compartments.

Each of the square holes in the three Feature 17b compartments is 2 ft 2 in (0.66 m) long and wide. The south end of the wall behind, and connecting, the compartments is broken. The Feature 17a platform is 2 ft 1 ¾ in (0.65 m) high aboveground; the upper surface of the north Feature 17b compartment is 2 ft 8 ¾ in (0.83 m) high.

All the components stucco-covered, and the architecture includes curves instead of angles in places including the (arched) concrete banisters on the staircase. The Feature 17b wall is punctured by four or more iron grates/grills that may have been designed just to allow the passage of air into the latrine area. This feature seems not to have sustained damage during the war and remains in excellent condition.

**SURFACE ARTIFACTS: SUMMARY**

Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological  
District

Name of Property

Saipan, CNMI

County and State

The artifacts found on the ground surface, like those recovered during excavation, all postdate Contact and probably postdate 1914, when the Japanese Period began. They include mainly fragments of concrete and veneer broken off the buildings at the site, probably during World War II, and fragments of iron fittings (see Photograph 15). Other artifacts include glass from a bottle made by Automatic Bottle Machine (post-1903), found between Features 15 and 16; ceramic pipe fragments on the ground beside the Feature 6 *bateha*; and a fragment of a porcelain plate or soup plate with paint underglaze, found between Feature 3 and Trench 2.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

MILITARY [Event-WWII]

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1930-1944

### Significant Dates

1930 [Construction]

1944 [June 11-July 3, 1944]

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

JAPANESE, CHAMORRO

### Architect/Builder

### Period of Significance (justification)

The Japanese Jail was constructed in 1930 and remained in service until 1944. After this time the facility was allowed to deteriorate. No evidence of prior use of the area occupied by the Japanese Jail was indicated by the archeological fieldwork of Jane Allen and International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. There was doubtless prior use by Chamorro inhabitants although no evidence of a habitation or other major site has been uncovered.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The remnants of Japanese Jail complex is significant as an important remnant of the colonial administration of the Japanese in Saipan, the Northern Mariana Islands during the period between 1914 (the beginning of the Japanese occupation of the islands) and 1944 (the date of the U.S. invasion of Saipan). It is also a legacy of the invasion of Saipan by U.S military forces between June 11 and July 3, 1944 and was one of the many scenes of action in that engagement. The remaining ruins, structures and surface and/or identified and probable subsurface remains, document the specific history of the Japanese penal system in Saipan (Criterion A, History) and demonstrates a specific construction technique utilized in the Saipan colony (Criterion C, Architecture). The site further possesses potential for archaeological investigation (Criterion D, Archaeology) indicated by the field survey undertaken by Jane Allen of International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. in 2006.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Japanese Jail is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D. Criterion A requires that a site be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Criterion C is satisfied if a site (1) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; (2) represents the work of a master; (3) possesses high artistic value; or (4) represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Criterion D stipulates that a site has yielded, or possesses potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Japanese Jail satisfies Criterion A in that it represents the Japanese takeover of the former German colonies in the Pacific in 1914; the period of Japanese economic expansion and then of increasing Japanese military buildup designed to defend the island colonies; and World War II, which damaged the jail buildings and ultimately resulted in the jail's closure, with the freeing of all prisoners.

Site SP-5-0020 satisfies Criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Japanese design and construction during the early part of the Japanese Period, the Japanese Colonial Phase (1914-1931), with possible additions (the wall, the latrine) representing the later Japanese Military Phase (1931-1944). It also represents a significant and distinguishable entity, although certain components may lack individual distinction.

The Japanese Jail also satisfies Criterion D, as indicated by the surface and subsurface evidence that has been recovered during a brief archaeological project (2006), with initial archival research. The information will almost certainly increase

exponentially if intensive archival and oral historical research and historical architectural documentation should be conducted in the future.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

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**Overview**

The local Japanese administration in the Marianas Islands built the complex known as the Japanese Jail in 1930. This was part of an overall development plan for the island of Saipan under Japanese colonial oversight. Other buildings included a hospital, located north in the village and administrative center of Garapan, a dispensary, governmental and administrative buildings, schools, a post office, a courthouse, housing for administrative and military personnel and, at the south end of the island, extensive facilities for and around the island's airport. The Japanese colonial administration also oversaw road construction, invested in agriculture, especially sugar growing, and laid out the streets and neighborhoods of then much less populated Saipan.

The jail, known in Japanese as a *gokusha*, was one of the last additions to the governmental structure and was never intended as more than a local holding area and short-term prison for local criminals and other miscreants in the Japanese colony. Other buildings associated with Japanese colonial rule, especially the hospital, dispensary building and administrative buildings, dated to the early to mid 1920s, or nearly 10 years before the jail.

The jail served as a local prison from the time of its completion in 1930 until 1944, when the U.S. invasion of the island put an end to the Japanese administrative presence there. The prison's cells held both local Chamorro and Japanese prisoners, both those convicted of minor and even more serious crimes and those awaiting trials. There were separate cells for male and female prisoners, although clearly male cells were in the majority.

The main cell block at the Japanese Jail, Site SP-5-0020, was completed in March 1930, according to archival evidence provided by Wakako Higuchi (Japan, Government of, ca. 1930). No archaeological evidence suggests precise construction dates (e.g., dates incised in or embossed on building facades), although the concrete-and-veneer buildings generally resemble those built and used at other Japanese Period sites in the CNMI between 1914 and 1944 (e.g., Allen and Nees 2001; Butler 1992; Higuchi 1998).

The jail was a relatively small one, a *gokusha* built and operated by the South Seas Bureau. As Higuchi (2005:2-3) indicates, after 1925 the Bureau hired its own engineers, technical experts, and construction supervisors to design buildings in the district branches, which included Saipan. The concrete used at the jail was shipped to Saipan from Japan as "leaf concrete," which was applied in layers (Japan, Government of, ca. 1930). Although it is likely that local Japanese or other contractors actually built the complex, and that most workers were Japanese (probably including Okinawans, as on Tinian) or Chamorro, the names and ethnicities of these people are not yet known.

The offenses punished by imprisonment at the Japanese Jail included alcohol use (by islanders, who were not permitted to drink), and more violent crimes such as assault, injury, robbery, and rape. As noted earlier, the South Seas Bureau considered offenses as either intellectual offenses or violent crimes. The Bureau categorized each person held in

one of five ways: convict/prisoner, detainee held for work service, un-convicted prisoner, accused/suspect, or "infant" (ages not clear).

According to the archival and oral historical evidence collected thus far, ([Higuchi 2005]:5; interview information from Mr. Guerrero, provided to Sam McPhetres), prisoners were assigned by the South Seas Bureau to three ethnic categories. "Japanese" included Taiwanese and Korean and may have included mainly Okinawans, who accounted for 62 percent of all Japanese on Saipan by October 1935. An "islanders" category included Chamorro and also residents of other island groups (*kanakas*). "Foreigners" included all others.

During World War II, at least four Americans were held at the Japanese Jail (Petty 2002:36, interview with Manuel Sablan). Other evidence, which is vague, suggests that one American died at the jail, and one was executed on February 23, 1944. One of these men was probably airman J. J. Perry, whose flight jacket was found in a cell and who was reportedly beheaded and buried in a shallow grave in the courtyard (Bruce Petty, 28 November 2005 e-mail).

We also know the name of one Palauan prisoner held at the jail. Ogeshi had been imprisoned in Palau from 1917 to 1924, but was sent to Saipan in 1941, after being prosecuted for fraud, adultery, aiding and abetting adultery, and violating the South Sea Islands Police Regulation for Peace and Order. He was liberated, with all the prisoners, in June 1944, after the American invasion. This man may be the Palauan prisoner remembered by Manuel Sablan (Petty 2002:37).

To address the rest of Research Problem 1, we do not yet know when the jail closed; and no records found thus far suggest use of the jail as anything other than a jail. No human skeletal remains or grave goods were encountered anywhere at the site. As mentioned, an unconfirmed (lost) report apparently referred to the disinterment of American prisoners from the jail courtyard for repatriation. No human burials are known to exist at the jail site today. The *honganji* across Ghiyobw Street from the jail, now largely destroyed, was the main cremation site in the area.

### The Japanese in Saipan

The Japanese had begun expanding their economic interests outward in the *Nan'yō* (South Seas, which included the Pacific) during the Meiji dynasty (1868-1912). By the end of the 1880s (toward the end of the Spanish Period in the Marianas), Japan was sending vessels both of war and of commerce into Micronesia – in part in reaction to Western expansion in the Pacific.

By 1893, the *Nan'yō Bōeki Hiki Gōshigaisha* (Hiki South Seas Trading Company, Limited) had branches on Saipan, Guam, Ponape (Pohnpei; historical names used here), and Truk (Chuuk) (Yanaihara 1939:26). By 1899, the year Spain sold the Carolines and the Northern Marianas to Germany, Japanese residents were cultivating and processing sugar cane on the islands for export (Peattie 1992:1-5, 22-25; Seidel 1981:21; Spennemann 1999:56-58). Even this early, "... trade in the Marianas was firmly in the hands of the Japanese trading companies" (Spennemann 1999:56).

In 1902, Japan entered the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a move made largely, and successfully, to isolate Russia, but that subsequently also helped Japan defeat the Germans in the Pacific. In 1914, after taking Jaluit Atoll (the German trade center) and other islands in the Marshalls, Kosrae and Ponape, Truk, Yap, and Koror and Angaur (which had German phosphate mines) in Palau between August and October, Japan captured the Northern Marianas on October 14. "... [O]n the fourteenth, when the battleship *Katori* dropped anchor in the roadstead off Garapan Town on Saipan, the Japanese occupation of Micronesia (except for the American colony of Guam and the British Gilberts) was complete" (Peattie 1992:43-44).

Saipan was conquered without any resistance or loss of life, due largely to the German District Officer's wisdom in advising residents not to resist.

In 1915, Saipan became one of the South Seas Defense Garrison's seven Micronesian administrative districts, with Truk, Palau (Belau), Ponape, Jaluit, Yap, and Kosrae. Garapan housed the government offices, as it had during the German Period. No new headquarters building was apparently constructed until after World War I. Garapan changed relatively little during World War I, and Chamorro and Carolinian residents continued to occupy their separate areas of the town.

By the end of the war, however, "Garapan felt like a Japanese town," with Japanese-style public and private buildings (Hiery 1995:137-138). Throughout Micronesia, as soon as the war was over, Japanese scientists completed surveys and collected a wide range of information that was used later as support for Japan's claims to the Pacific islands (Peattie 1992:38-46; Russell 1984:55-58).

In 1919, with the reluctant approval of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, the League of Nations granted Japan a Class C mandate over the former German colonies in the Pacific. The document required regular reports to the League on the progress of the mandate administrations, and stipulated 1) that no fortifications were to be built, and 2) trade and commerce were to remain open for all nations (Peattie 1992:54-57).

In 1920, Garapan's population was nearly 3,000 people, "a few score" Japanese officials and traders, and the rest Chamorro and Carolinians (Spoehr 2000:51, citing 1921 article by H. E. Crampton). The South Seas Bureau Headquarters occupied the old site of the German District Office headquarters (Russell 1984), served by a road probably built by the Germans.



In 1922, the Nan'yō Kōhatsu Kabushiki Kaisha/"Nankō" (South Seas Development Company; "NKK") was established on Saipan to develop large-scale sugar-cane production. In the late 1920s, a mill was built in Chalan Kanoa, south of Garapan, to refine the cane into sugar and alcohol. A narrow-gauge railroad soon connected the mill with Garapan and the outlying field areas. A huge labor force was needed to work both in the mill and on the farms. The Japanese sugar interests imported thousands of Okinawans in 1922 alone, adding these imported laborers to many from Honshū and Korea who had been brought before the NKK became the dominant commercial company in Saipan and all of Japanese Micronesia (Allen et al. 2000:17- 18; Peattie 1992:124-127; Russell 1998:58-59).

In the same year, 1922, the Japanese hospital was established on the slope above Garapan (Russell 1984:68, citing anonymous 1944 Navy report). The hospital was completed in 1926 (<http://www2.cnmmuseum.org/viewcollection/collection6>; accessed September 28, 2005).

### Building the Jail

As indicated earlier, the jail was completed several years later, in Fiscal Year (FY) 1929- 1930, with completion of the main cell block in March 1930 (Japan, Government of, ca. 1930). Documents in Japanese archives indicate that it belonged to the South Seas Bureau's Saipan District Branch, which was not directly governed by the South Seas Bureau. The jail, a *gokusha* (relatively small jail facility), was built to replace a small Navy detention facility. That facility was becoming cramped, because both Japanese criminals and prisoners from other islands were now being sent to Saipan. Although some documents describe the jail as "rebuilt," that word probably refers to the move from the Navy detention upslope to the current jail site. Documents suggest that the hilltop site had not been prepared for construction until preparation began for the jail ([Higuchi 2005]:1-2).

In the late 1930s, central Garapan, which by now had a population of more than 15,000, was divided into eight districts with gridded streets. Numerous shops and businesses included restaurants, office buildings, barber shops, photography studios, bicycle shops, vegetable markets, lumber yards, auto repair shops, ice cream parlors, tailors' shops, bathhouses, movie houses, and shoe shops. Specialty businesses included sword-makers' and hand-stamp makers' shops, *geisha* houses, *tofu* factories, *sake* breweries, and an umbrella maker's shop. By 1939, the public buildings in use included a post office, public schools, a community hall, the jail, the well equipped Garapan Hospital, the South Seas Bureau Headquarters, the (Japanese) Government House, at least one temple (the *honganji* across the street from the jail), and a district court building. In the usual way in tropical areas throughout the Pacific and Asia, most administrative buildings (including the jail) clustered loosely on a hill above the town, which offered a view to the harbor, and a location removed from the congested commercial and residential district below (Russell 1984:64). In 1941, Garapan was the largest town in the Japanese mandate.

### World War II

Although the earliest years of World War II left Saipan and Garapan relatively unscathed, the situation changed dramatically in 1944, when the U.S. campaign to win the Marianas began, and the Japanese focus for occupation changed from economic development to military defense. Saipan, with its administrative center and prosperous sugar-cane plantations, was considered by the Japanese to be the most important island to fortify and defend.

The first major influx of Japanese defensive troops began in February 1944. In March, Chamorro and Carolinian residents of Garapan, and Japanese civilians, were ordered to return to their farms in the hills, and the Japanese military took over the town, with the residents' former houses serving as troop housing. In spite of the evacuation of many Asian civilians to Asia, "thousands of Korean, Okinawan, and Japanese civilians remained on Saipan at the time of the American invasion" (Poyer et al. 2001:92). In North Garapan (Russell 1984), the Japanese emplaced anti-aircraft guns south of Puntan Muchot and coastal and anti-aircraft guns along the coast. A field hospital, shelters, barracks, officers' quarters, storehouses, and other military facilities filled much of the former residential area.

On June 11, 1944, an American air strike on Tinian and Saipan destroyed most of Japan's planes and inflicted great damage everywhere. The grassy slopes above Garapan were left in flames (Toland 2003:486). Offshore bombing raids in the harbor on June 13 destroyed much of Garapan town (and Chalan Kanoa, farther south). The U.S. infantry invasion began on June 15, initially focusing on the area around Chalan Kanoa, but moving north to leave most of Garapan—formerly the largest town on Saipan and one of the most modern in the Northwest Pacific—in rubble and in flames. On July 2, 1944, the 2nd and 4th U.S. Marines took the already-destroyed Garapan in half a day and established a command post in a bomb crater beside the ruins of the Spanish Catholic Church. On July 3, a flanking unit of 2nd Marines descended the hill from above the public building complex (where the jail is located), completing the takeover of Garapan, which became the first city to be taken during the Pacific war (Poyer et al. 2001:162-163; Russell 1984:90).

The jail and the other buildings on the slope above town were shelled repeatedly during the invasion and the pre-invasion bombings, leaving artillery craters that are still visible today in the pock-marked masonry walls of the jail. Central

Garapan, downslope below the jail, was nearly completely leveled. The U.S. campaign to capture Saipan is considered one of the most devastating campaigns of the war.

## Post-War Developments

The Americans quickly bulldozed ruined buildings in Garapan, pushing them into the harbor, and built Quonset huts for storage of materials needed for the planned attack on Japan. The old Japanese pier was enlarged, and new docks were constructed at Tanapag. In the hills, the Americans built tank farms, a naval supply depot, hospitals, and a recreation area. Most of Spanish, German, and Japanese Garapan became invisible, either pushed into the sea or buried deeply beneath fills and new buildings.

In 1947, the United Nations announced the official formation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including the Northern Marianas. The U.S. Navy was the administrator of the trusteeship until 1951, when administration was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior. It was returned to the Navy in 1953, during the Korean War, and once again became civilian in 1962. In 1976, the U.S. Congress approved the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Allen et al. 2000:22-23; Farrell 1991:462-464, 605).

## ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Methodology

### Archival Evidence

As summarized earlier and detailed in Wakako Higuchi's (2005) report concerning her archival findings in Japan, the jail belonged to the South Seas Bureau, Saipan Branch, and was built to replace detention rooms at the Saipan District Branch Office. The detention rooms had been used since the early 1920s to house primarily Japanese convicts, and also held small numbers of Pacific islanders from Saipan and other areas. The three main categories for detainees from various areas were "Japanese" (which included Okinawan, Taiwanese, and Korean); "islander" (which included "Chamorro" and "Kanaka"); and "foreigner." Prisoners from Japan arrived by ship at the newly improved port in Saipan (built using prisoner labor); these Japanese prisoners had generally committed more serious crimes than those committed by the islanders. Islanders were not permitted to drink alcohol, and most of their offenses had to do with alcohol use (W. Higuchi, 26 August 2006 e-mail).

Offenses were of two types, intellectual offenses and violent crimes. After 1929, when the jail was under construction, crimes in all categories, and by all ethnic groups, increased. The South Seas Bureau annual report for 1933 indicates that crimes were still increasing and that assault, injury, robbery, rape, and other violent crimes were being committed by islanders (Higuchi 2005:5).

The South Seas Bureau categorized each person held at the jail in one of five ways: convict/prisoner, detained for work service, un-convicted prisoner, accused/suspect, or "infant" (ages not clear). In 1932 20 "prisoners" were held in the jail, 19 men and 1 woman. But a total of 72 people were actually interned, including prisoners, detained persons, and the accused. Of the 72, either 50 or 52 were eventually freed, possibly because the jail was crowded. After 1935, when more than 100 people were interned, the numbers increased even further (W. Higuchi, 12 May 2006 e-mail).

On May 22, 1941, a detained man named Erates escaped from the prison. On July 6 the same year, Inaba Shizuo, a female prisoner convicted of murder, hanged herself. An official censure letter was sent by Kondo Shunsuke, Director of the South Seas Bureau, to Head of Police Ikeda Jin'chiro, dated January 13, 1942, accusing him of carelessness and failing to assume responsibility for the matter. Following the Order of Disciplinary Punishment for Police Officers, Ikeda was fined 1 percent of his monthly salary (W. Higuchi, 1 September 2006 e-mail).

During World War II, at least four Americans were held at the Japanese Jail either temporarily or long-term, according to an elderly gentleman named Manuel Sablan, who was interviewed by Petty (2002:34-38). Other sources suggest that one American died at the jail, and one was executed by police orders on February 23, 1944. One of these men was probably airman J. J. Perry, whose flight jacket was found in a cell and who was reportedly beheaded and buried in a shallow grave in the courtyard (Bruce Petty, 28 November 2005 e-mail). Unconfirmed reports (materials obtained by Petty from the National Archives, lost or misfiled after leaving his hands) mention the exhumation of bodies, one beheaded, in the courtyard by U.S. investigators after the war (Bruce Petty, 23 and 28 November 2005 e-mails).

At least one Palauan prisoner was held at the jail: a man named Ogeshi, who was imprisoned in Palau from 1917 to 1924, was later prosecuted for fraud, adultery, aiding and abetting adultery, and a violation of the South Sea Islands Police Regulation for Peace and Order. He was accused of anti-Japanese propaganda and was shipped to the Saipan jail, where he served from July 1941 until he and all the prisoners were freed in June 1944, after the American invasion. Ogeshi may be the Palauan remembered by Manuel Sablan, and who met with Mr. Sablan in the hills above Garapan after

the invasion (Petty 2002:37). David Sablan, another person interviewed by Petty (2002:40-45) remembers that, also in 1944, his father, uncle, and sister, and another man, Juan Concepcion, were all taken to the jail overnight, accused (unfairly) of spying for the Americans. All but his father were freed after two days. His father, however, was threatened, a bayonet held to his neck and confession demanded, and was held for two months before he was released. His father remembers a downed U.S. pilot [possibly Perry?], whom he saw briefly (Petty 2002:42).

Archival evidence for the site's physical characteristics—the information that could be compared with archaeological findings in the field—indicate that it was relatively small, a *gokusha*. As indicated, the main cell block was completed in March 1930. Concrete structures were relatively new to Japan, the first completed at Kobe in 1906 ([Higuchi 2005]:3). The concrete for buildings in the islands was shipped from Japan; a microfilm photograph caption (Japan, Government of, ca. 1930) refers to the concrete used as "leaf concrete" applied in layers.

The previously mentioned Japanese map prepared sometime after 1934 ([Higuchi 2005]) sketch-plots the main buildings that remain standing today (Features 1-3); Feature 5, which may be a cistern; and a number of others (Features 4, 6-13, 15-16) that are no longer standing. The functions of these buildings remain unknown; further archival research in Japan would presumably clarify their purposes. Two features standing today do not appear on the post-1934 map: the boundary wall (Feature 14) and two long structures east of Feature 1 and said to be a latrine (Feature 17). Both features may therefore postdate the main buildings and the date of map preparation.

Two 1936 photographs of a school sports ground directly north of the jail, orientation not indicated) suggest that the concrete boundary wall present today may have replaced a fence of wood and iron sheeting. As noted above, the Feature 14 boundary wall may be later than the three main structures.

### Ethno-Historical Information

Sam McPhetres of the College of the Northern Mariana Islands has reported by (23 April 2006) e-mail that he had returned with his history class to the site on April 23 and that they interviewed an elderly resident, Mr. Guerrero, at the site. Mr. Guerrero's father was a jailer, and he, as a young boy, visited the jail complex often to bring lunch to his father. He is now approximately 70 years old and is in good health and very articulate. Mr. Guerrero related the following information to Mr. McPhetres. The features are described in fuller detail in later sections. Feature 5 was interpreted in the field as a cistern, based on its physical characteristics. Mr. Guerrero recalls that it was instead a subterranean punishment cell, where prisoners remained in total darkness. An enclosure at the south end (there is another at the north end) held a staircase leading down into the chamber.

Most consultants recall that the entrance was on the west side of the jail, not on the south, from Ghyobw Street, the usual entry route today. Feature 2, the main office/administration building, faced north toward the entry road. The alignment visible along the south side of Feature 3 in the photograph may have been part of the road. Mr. Guerrero remembers that Feature 2 was also an interrogation center, where the guards used water torture to extract confessions.

The cistern or well at Feature 16 (16b) is remembered by Mr. Guerrero as a well. Mr. Guerrero remembers a laundry area on its south side, where a concrete floor (Subsurface Feature [SF] 1) was exposed during the project.

The buildings were roofed with corrugated tin, according to Mr. Guerrero. One characteristic of the internal cell walls in Feature 1 was confusing during fieldwork: two different rows of support features suggest two different flooring levels. The upper row consists of vertical slots (probably for floor joists) just below the end of the veneer that covers the upper walls. Below the slots, lengths of iron rebar project from the walls, suggesting support for a former floor at that lower level. Mr. Guerrero explained that the space beneath the actual wooden floor of the cell was used for storage, either of personal items or of fruit that needed to ripen—a common practice among both Chamorro and Japanese at the time.

### Archaeological Results: Visible Features

The jail property slopes gently downward to the west, with slight mounding in the area south of the administration building (Feature 2) that suggests the presence of a structural remnant (Feature 4; see below) beneath the surface. Except for the area north of the main buildings, which is covered with dense vegetation, and the tall grass east of the main cell block, the site is landscaped, with lawn grass, ornamentals, and large trees.

All the structures and structural remnants seen are built of concrete, which is, in at least several cases, reinforced with iron rebar (e.g., Photograph 14, Feature 14 matrix exposed in war scars). Most surfaces are finished with a mortar/cement veneer that is often 0.01 m or more thick and contains small pebble-sized inclusions. This veneer is thicker and less smooth than the Okinawan veneers described earlier for three Japanese Period sites on Tinian (Allen et al. 2002:15, 25; Allen and Nees 2001:199). The veneers at the Japanese Jail are gradually spalling off the underlying concrete. The observed metal parts (e.g., hinges, door fittings) in the buildings are all of iron, in very oxidized condition.

Upper portions of the concrete end walls in the three main buildings probably supported sloped roofing. The orientations of the structures at the site are consistent. The long axis of each of the main buildings, and of Feature 5, is

nearly due north-south. The buried structures encountered in Trench 3 (Features 7, 8; see below) vary as to north-south or east-west orientation but are aligned precisely with the main buildings. The two features possibly built later than the rest, the boundary wall (Feature 14) and the previously undocumented double structure (Feature 17) east of the main cell block, are also aligned with the main structures.

All the structures, and the cultural deposits and materials encountered during the project, apparently date to the Japanese Period, although certain deposits may contain earlier materials mixed with Japanese Period items. The main mixed deposit, recovered from the drain encountered beneath the surface in Trench 1, contains mixed traditional shell midden and post-Contact glass and other materials, suggesting continuing use of traditional items at the jail site, perhaps by Chamorro or other islander workers or prisoners, into the Japanese Period. Like the structural orientations, the structural and decorative styles of the structures that could be examined are entirely consistent across the site. No evidence suggests use of the site during the German Period, the other colonial period that produced concrete structures in Saipan.

### Surface Survey Results, Features 1-17

Table 2 summarizes the main characteristics of Features 1-17 (Fe 1-9 and 14-17 currently visible or suggested by alignments; Fe 10-13 mapped in the 1930s), their probable functions, and notes where needed. Subsurface Features (SF) 1 and 2, which are not plotted in the post-1934 Japanese site map, are included at the end of the table. Features 1-3 and 5, the main site features today, were also plotted in the post-1934 Japanese map. The locations of Features 4 and 6-9, all visible at the ground surface as alignments or curbstones today (in some cases with additional features), correlate well with five structures mapped by the Japanese in the 1930s. Features 10-13, also shown in the 1930s map, are not visible today. Feature 14, the boundary wall since at least World War II, when it was shelled, is not clearly indicated as a wall in the early map.

### APPLICABLE CONTEXTS\*

#### The Rise of the Japanese Empire and the Colonization of the Western Pacific

Although the empire is commonly referred to as "the Japanese Empire" or "Imperial Japan" in English, the literal translation from Kanji is Great Japanese Empire (Dai Nippon Teikoku), meaning in terms of geography: Japan and its surrounding areas. The nomenclature Empire of Japan had existed since the feudal anti-shogunate domains, Satsuma and Chōshū, which founded their new government during the Meiji Restoration, with the intention of forming a modern state to resist western domination.

After two centuries, the seclusion policy, or Sakoku, under the shoguns of the Edo period came to an end when the country was forced open to trade by the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854.

The following years saw increased foreign trade and interaction, commercial treaties between the Tokugawa Shogunate and Western countries were signed. In large part due to the humiliating terms of these Unequal Treaties, the Shogunate soon faced internal hostility, which materialized into a radical, xenophobic movement, the sonnō jōi (literally "Revere the Emperor, expel the barbarians").

- 1863: In March the "Order to expel barbarians" was issued. Although the Shogunate had no intention of enforcing the order, it nevertheless inspired attacks against the Shogunate itself and against foreigners in Japan. The Satsuma-Chōshū alliance was established in 1866 to combine their efforts to overthrow the Tokugawa bakufu. In early 1867, Emperor Komei died of smallpox and was replaced by his son Mutsuhito (Meiji).
- November 9, 1867: Tokugawa Yoshinobu resigned his post and authorities to the emperor, agreeing to "be the instrument for carrying out" imperial orders.[5] The Tokugawa Shogunate had ended.
- January 3, 1868: Satsuma-Chōshū forces seized the imperial palace in Kyoto, and the following day had the fifteen-year-old Emperor Meiji declare his own restoration to full power. Although the majority of the imperial consultative assembly was happy with the formal declaration of direct rule by the court and tended to support a continued collaboration with the Tokugawa, Saigō Takamori threatened the assembly into abolishing the title "shogun" and order the confiscation of Yoshinobu's lands.
- January 17, 1868: Yoshinobu declared "that he would not be bound by the proclamation of the Restoration and called on the court to rescind it." On January 24, Yoshinobu decided to prepare an attack on Kyoto, occupied by Satsuma and Chōshū forces.

• January 1868 to May 1869: The Boshin War (Boshin Sensō?) was fought between the alliance of samurai from southern and western domains and court officials had now secured the cooperation of the young Emperor Meiji who ordered the dissolution of the two-hundred-year-old Tokugawa Shogunate. Tokugawa Yoshinobu launched a military campaign to seize the emperor's court at Kyoto. He was eventually stripped of all his power by Emperor Meiji and most of Japan accepted the emperor's rule.

The sudden westernization, once it was adopted, changed almost all arenas of Japanese society ranging from language, etiquette, clothes, judicial and political system, armaments, arts, etc. Japanese government sent students to Western countries to observe and learn their practices as well as paying foreign scholars to come to Japan to educate the populace.

Japan emerged from the Tokugawa-Meiji transition as the first Asian industrialized nation. From the onset, the Meiji rulers embraced the concept of a market economy and adopted British and North American forms of free enterprise capitalism. Rapid growth and structural change characterized Japan's two periods of economic development after 1868. By the time the Russo-Japanese War began in 1904, 65% of employment and 38% of the gross domestic product (GDP) was still based on agriculture, but modern industry had begun to expand substantially.

From 1894, Japan built an extensive empire that included Taiwan, Korea, Manchuria, and parts of northern China. The Japanese regarded this sphere of influence as a political and economic necessity, preventing foreign states from strangling Japan by blocking its access to raw materials and crucial sea-lanes. Japan's large military force was regarded as essential to the empire's defense and prosperity through obtaining natural resources, which the Japanese islands lacked.

Prior to its engagement in World War I, the Empire of Japan fought in two significant wars after its establishment following the Meiji Revolution. The first was the First Sino-Japanese War, fought between 1894 and 1895. The war revolved around the issue of control and influence over Korea under the rule of the Joseon Dynasty. Japan fought and defeated China, forcing it to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which ceded parts of Manchuria and the island of Formosa to Japan. After this war, regional dominance shifted from China to Japan.

The Russo-Japanese War was a conflict for control of Korea and parts of Manchuria by the Russian Empire and Empire of Japan that took place from 1904 to 1905. The war is significant as the first modern war where an Asian country defeated a European power. The victory greatly raised Japan's measure in the world of global politics. The war is marked by the Japanese rebuff of Russian interests in Korea, Manchuria, and China, notably, the Liaodong Peninsula, controlled by the city of Port Arthur.

Originally, in the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Port Arthur had been given to Japan. This part of the treaty was overruled by Western powers, which gave the port to the Russian Empire, furthering Russian interests in the region. These interests came into conflict with Japanese interests and the Japanese eventually won the war. As a result, Russia lost the part of Sakhalin Island south of 50 degrees North latitude (which became the Karafuto Prefecture), as well as many mineral rights in Manchuria. In addition, Russia's defeat cleared the way for Japan to annex Korea outright in 1910.

Japan entered World War I in 1914, seizing the opportunity of Germany's distraction with the European War and wanting to expand its sphere of influence in China. Japan declared war on Germany in August 23, 1914 and quickly occupied German-leased territories in China's Shandong Province as well as the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands in the Pacific which were part of German New Guinea. The siege of Tsingtao, a swift invasion in the German territory of Jiaozhou (Kiautschou) proved successful and the colonial troops surrendered on 7 November 1914.

In July 1918, United States' President Woodrow Wilson asked the Japanese government to supply 7,000 troops as part of an international coalition of 25,000 troops planned to support the American Expeditionary Force Siberia. Prime Minister Terauchi Masatake agreed to send 12,000 troops, but under the Japanese command rather than as part of an international coalition. The Japanese had several hidden motives for the venture; one was an intense hostility and fear of communism, second a determination to recoup historical losses to Russia and lastly the perceived opportunity to settle the "northern problem" in Japan's security by either creating a buffer state or through outright territorial acquisition.

From September 1932, the Japanese were becoming more locked into the course that would lead them into the Second World War. The state was being transformed to serve the Army and the Emperor. Symbolic katana swords came back into fashion as the martial embodiment of these beliefs, and the Nambu pistol became its contemporary equivalent, with the implicit message that the Army doctrine of close combat would prevail. The final objective, as envisioned by Army thinkers and right-wing line followers, was a return to the old Shogunate system, but in the form of a contemporary Military Shogunate. In such a government the Emperor would once more be a figurehead (as in the Edo period). Real power would fall to a leader very similar to a Führer or Duce, though with the power less nakedly held. On the other hand, the traditionalist Navy militarists defended the Emperor and a constitutional monarchy with a significant religious aspect.

With the launching of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1940 by Prime minister Fumimaro Konoe, Japan would turn to a form of government that resembled totalitarianism. However, although this unique style of government was

very similar to Fascism there were many significant differences between the two and therefore could be termed Japanese nationalism.

The main goals of Japan's expansionism were acquisition and protection of spheres of influence, maintenance of territorial integrity, acquisition of raw materials, and access to Asian markets. Western nations, notably Great Britain, France, and the United States, had long exhibited great interest in the commercial opportunities in China and other parts of Asia. These opportunities had attracted Western investment because of the availability of raw materials for both domestic production and re-export to Asia. Japan desired these opportunities in planning the development of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Great Depression, just as in many other countries, had hindered Japan's economic growth. The Japanese Empire's main problem lay in that rapid industrial expansion had turned the country into a major manufacturing and industrial power that required raw materials; however, these could only be obtained overseas as there was a critical lack of natural resources on the home islands.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Japan needed to import raw materials such as iron, rubber and oil to maintain strong economic growth. Most of these resources however came from the United States. The Japanese felt that acquiring resource-rich territories would establish economic self-sufficiency and independence, and they also hoped to jump-start the nation's economy in the midst of the depression. As a result Japan set its sights on East Asia, specifically Manchuria with its many resources; Japan needed these resources to continue its economic development and maintain national integrity.

### World War II (Pacific War)

The Pacific War is the defining event that shaped modern history in the Pacific. As part of campaign to colonize the islands of the Pacific, the Japanese Empire attacked and inhabited many of the islands in the Western and Southern Pacific. In 1941, as a means to pre-empt American defense of its interests in the region, the Japanese attacked the US naval fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, drawing the Americans into the war. Fearsome and deadly battles took place in the lead up to Japanese surrender in 1945. Many of the islands of the Pacific, including Saipan, were the site of horrific battles.

In an effort to discourage Japanese militarism, Western powers including Australia, the United States, Britain, and the Dutch government in exile, which controlled the petroleum-rich Netherlands East Indies, stopped selling iron ore, steel and oil to Japan, denying it the raw materials needed to continue its activities in China and French Indochina. In Japan, the government and nationalists viewed these embargos as acts of aggression; imported oil made up about 80% of domestic consumption, without which Japan's economy, let alone its military, would grind to a halt. The Japanese media, influenced by military propagandists, began to refer to the embargoes as the "ABCD" ("American-British-Chinese-Dutch") encirclement" or "ABCD line".

Faced with a choice between economic collapse and withdrawal from its recent conquests (with its attendant loss of face), the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters began planning for a war with the western powers in April or May 1941.

There is no evidence the Japanese planned to defeat the United States; the alternative would be negotiating for peace after their initial victories. In fact, the Imperial GHQ noted, should acceptable negotiations be reached with the Americans, the attacks were to be canceled—even if the order to attack had already been given. They also planned, should the U.S. transfer its Pacific Fleet to the Philippines, to intercept and attack this fleet en route with the Combined Fleet, in keeping with all Japanese Navy prewar planning and doctrine.

Should the United States or Britain attack first, the plans further stipulated the military were to hold their positions and wait for orders from GHQ. The planners noted attacking the Philippines and Malaya still had possibilities of success, even in the worst case of a combined preemptive attack including Soviet forces.

On December 7, Japan (December 8 in the Eastern Hemisphere) launched a carrier-based air attack on Pearl Harbor, knocking eight American battleships out of action. The Japanese had gambled that the United States, when faced with such a sudden and massive defeat, would agree to a negotiated settlement and allow Japan free rein in China. This gamble did not pay off. American losses were less serious than initially thought: the American aircraft carriers, far more important than battleships, were out to sea, and vital naval infrastructure (fuel oil tanks and the shipyard facilities), submarines and signals intelligence units were unscathed. Japan's fallback strategy, relying on a war of attrition to make the US come to terms, was beyond the IJN's capabilities.

When the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred, the United States was not at war anywhere in the world. The America First Committee, 800,000 members strong, had vehemently opposed any American intervention in the foreign conflict, even as America sold military aid to Britain and the Soviet Union, through the Lend-Lease program. Opposition to war in the United States vanished after the attack. Four days after Pearl Harbor, in a massive grand strategic blunder, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy declared war on the United States, drawing the country into a two-theater war.



In January, Japan invaded Burma, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and captured Manila, Kuala Lumpur and Rabaul. After being driven out of Malaya, Allied forces in Singapore attempted to resist the Japanese during the battle of Singapore but surrendered to the Japanese on February 15, 1942; about 130,000 Indian, British, Australian and Dutch personnel became prisoners of war. The pace of conquest was rapid: Bali and Timor also fell in February. The rapid collapse of Allied resistance had left the "ABDA area" split in two. Wavell resigned from ABDACOM on February 25, handing control of the ABDA Area to local commanders and returning to the post of Commander-in-Chief, India.

The British, under intense pressure, made a fighting retreat from Rangoon to the Indo-Burmese border. This cut the Burma Road which was the western Allies' supply line to the Chinese Nationalists. Cooperation between the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists had waned from its zenith at the Battle of Wuhan, and the relationship between the two had gone sour as both attempted to expand their area of operations in occupied territories. Most of the Nationalist guerrilla areas were eventually overtaken by the Communists. On the other hand, some Nationalist units were deployed to blockade the Communists and not the Japanese. Furthermore, many of the forces of the Chinese Nationalists were warlords allied to Chiang Kai-Shek, but not directly under his command. "Of the 1,200,000 troops under Chiang's control, only 650,000 were directly controlled by his generals, and another 550,000 controlled by warlords who claimed loyalty to his government; the strongest force was the Szechuan army of 320,000 men. The defeat of this army would do much to end Chiang's power." The Japanese used these divisions to press ahead in their offenses.

Filipino and U.S. forces put up a fierce resistance in the Philippines until May 8 1942, when more than 80,000 soldiers were ordered to surrender. By this time, General Douglas MacArthur, who had been appointed Supreme Allied Commander South West Pacific, had retreated to the safer confines of Australia. The U.S. Navy, under Admiral Chester Nimitz, had responsibility for the rest of the Pacific Ocean. This divided command had unfortunate consequences for the commerce war, and consequently, the war itself.

By mid-1942, the Japanese Combined Fleet found itself holding a vast area, even though it lacked the aircraft carriers, aircraft, and aircrew to defend it, and the freighters, tankers, and destroyers necessary to sustain it. Moreover, Fleet doctrine was inadequate to execute the proposed "barrier" defense.[16][19] Instead, they decided on additional attacks in both the south and central Pacific. While Yamamoto had used the element of surprise at Pearl Harbor, Allied codebreakers now turned the tables. They discovered an attack against Port Moresby, New Guinea, was imminent with intent to invade and conquer all of New Guinea. If Port Moresby fell, it would give Japan control of the seas to the immediate north of Australia. Nimitz rushed the carrier USS Lexington, under Admiral Fletcher, to join USS Yorktown and a U.S.-Australian task force, with orders to contest the Japanese advance. The resulting Battle of Coral Sea was the first naval battle in which ships involved never sighted each other and aircraft were solely used to attack opposing forces. Although Lexington was sunk and Yorktown seriously damaged, the Japanese lost the aircraft carrier Shōhō, suffered extensive damage to Shōkaku, took heavy losses to the air wing of Zuikaku (both missed the operation against Midway the following month), and saw the Moresby invasion force turn back. Even though Allied losses were heavier than Japanese, the Japanese attack on Port Moresby was thwarted and their invasion forces turned back, yielding a strategic victory for the Allies. Moreover, Japan lacked the capacity to replace losses in ships, planes and trained pilots.

A large Japanese force was sent north to attack the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska. The next stage of Yamamoto's plan called for the capture of Midway Atoll, which would give him an opportunity to destroy Nimitz's remaining carriers; afterward, it would be turned into a major Japanese airbase, giving them control of the central Pacific. In May, Allied codebreakers discovered his intentions. Nagumo was again in tactical command but was focused on the invasion of Midway; Yamamoto's complex plan had no provision for intervention by Nimitz before the Japanese expected him. Planned surveillance of the U.S. fleet by long range seaplane did not happen (as a result of an abortive identical operation in March), so U.S. carriers were able to proceed to a flanking position on the approaching Japanese fleet without being detected. Nagumo had 272 planes operating from his four carriers, the U.S. 348 (of which 115 were land-based).

As anticipated by U.S. commanders, the Japanese fleet arrived off Midway on June 4 and was spotted by PBY patrol aircraft. Nagumo executed a first strike against Midway, while Fletcher launched his aircraft, bound for Nagumo's carriers. At 09:20 the first U.S. carrier aircraft arrived, TBD Devastator torpedo bombers from Hornet, but their attacks were poorly coordinated and ineffectual; they failed to score a single hit, and Zero fighters shot down all 15. At 09:35, 15 TBDs from Enterprise skimmed in over the water; 14 were shot down by Zeroes. Fletcher's attacks had been disorganized, yet succeeded in distracting Nagumo's defensive fighters. When U.S. dive bombers arrived, the Zeros could not offer any protection. In addition, Nagumo's four carriers had drifted out of formation, reducing the concentration of their anti-aircraft fire. His most-criticized error was twice changing his arming orders: he first held aircraft for shipping attack as a hedge against discovery of U.S. carriers, changed this based on reports an additional strike was needed against Midway, then again after sighting Yorktown, wasting time and leaving his hangar decks crowded with refueling and rearming aircraft, and ordnance stowed outside the magazines. Yamamoto's dispositions, which left Nagumo with inadequate reconnaissance to detect (and therefore attack) Fletcher before he launched, are often ignored.

At the same time as major battles raged in New Guinea, Allied forces identified a Japanese airfield under construction at Guadalcanal. In August, 16,000 Allied infantry—primarily US Marines—made an amphibious landing, to capture the airfield.

Japanese and Allied forces occupied various parts of the island. Over the following six months, both sides fed resources into an escalating battle of attrition on the island, at sea, and in the sky. Most of the Japanese aircraft in the South Pacific were drafted into the Japanese defense of Guadalcanal, facing Allied air forces based at Henderson Field. Japanese ground forces launched attacks on US positions around Henderson Field, suffering high casualties. These offensives were resupplied by Japanese convoys known to the Allies as the "Tokyo Express", which often faced night battles with the Allied navies, and expended destroyers IJN could ill-afford to lose. Later fleet battles involving heavier ships and even daytime carrier battles resulted in a stretch of water near Guadalcanal becoming known as "Ironbottom Sound", from the severe losses to both sides. However, only the US Navy could quickly replace and repair its losses. The Allies were victorious on Guadalcanal in February 1943.

On November 22, 1943, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and ROC Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, met in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss a strategy to defeat Japan. The meeting was also known as Cairo Conference and concluded with the Cairo Declaration.

Midway proved to be the last great naval battle for two years. The United States used the ensuing period to turn its vast industrial potential into actual ships, planes, and trained aircrew. At the same time, Japan, lacking an adequate industrial base or technological strategy, a good aircrew training program, and adequate naval resources and doctrine for commerce defense, fell further and further behind. In strategic terms the Allies began a long movement across the Pacific, seizing one island base after another. Not every Japanese stronghold had to be captured; some, like Truk, Rabaul, and Formosa, were neutralized by air attack and bypassed. The goal was to get close to Japan itself, then launch massive strategic air attacks, improve the submarine blockade, and finally (only if necessary) execute an invasion.

In November 1943, U.S. Marines sustained high casualties when they overwhelmed the 4,500-strong garrison at Tarawa. This helped the Allies to improve the techniques of amphibious landings, learning from their mistakes and implementing changes such as thorough pre-emptive bombings and bombardment, more careful planning regarding tides and landing craft schedules, and better overall coordination.

The U.S. Navy did not seek out the Japanese fleet for a decisive battle, as Mahanian doctrine would suggest (and as Japan hoped); the Allied advance could only be stopped by a Japanese naval attack, which oil shortages (induced by submarine attack) made impossible.

On June 15, 1944, 535 ships began landing 128,000 U.S. Army and Marine personnel on the island of Saipan. The Allied objective was the creation of airfields within B-29 range of Tokyo. The ability to plan and execute such a complex operation in the space of 90 days was indicative of Allied logistical superiority.

It was imperative for Japanese commanders to hold Saipan. The only way to do this was to destroy the U.S. Fifth Fleet, which had 15 fleet carriers and 956 planes, 28 battleships and cruisers and 69 destroyers. Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa attacked with nine-tenths of Japan's fighting fleet, which included nine carriers with 473 planes, 18 battleships and cruisers, and 28 destroyers. Ozawa's pilots were outnumbered 2-1 and their aircraft were becoming obsolete. The Japanese had substantial anti-aircraft defenses but lacked proximity fuzes or good radar. With the odds against him, Ozawa devised an appropriate strategy. His planes had greater range because they were not weighed down with protective armor; they could attack at about 480 km (300 mi), and could search a radius of 900 km (560 mi). U.S. Navy Hellcat fighters could only attack within 200 miles (320 km) and only search within a 325-mile (523 km) radius. Ozawa planned to use this advantage by positioning his fleet 300 miles (480 km) out. The Japanese planes would hit the U.S. carriers, land at Guam to refuel, then hit the enemy again, when returning to their carriers. Ozawa also counted on about 500 land-based planes at Guam and other islands.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance was in overall command of the Fifth Fleet. The Japanese plan would have failed if the much larger U.S. fleet had closed on Ozawa and attacked aggressively; Ozawa had the correct insight that the unaggressive Spruance would not attack. U.S. Admiral Marc Mitscher, in tactical command of Task Force 58, with its 15 carriers, was aggressive but Spruance vetoed Mitscher's plan to hunt down Ozawa because Spruance's orders made protecting the landings on Saipan his first priority. This has led to postwar criticism of Spruance for lack of aggressiveness.

The forces converged in the largest sea battle of World War II up to that point. Over the previous month American destroyers had destroyed 17 of 25 submarines out of Ozawa's screening force. Repeated U.S. raids destroyed the Japanese land-based planes. Ozawa's main attack lacked coordination, with the Japanese planes arriving at their targets in a staggered sequence. Following a directive from Nimitz, the U.S. carriers all had combat information centers, which interpreted the flow of radar data and radioed interception orders to the Hellcats. The result was later dubbed the Great Marianas Turkey Shoot. The few attackers to reach the U.S. fleet encountered massive AA fire with proximity fuzes. Only one American warship was slightly damaged.



On the second day U.S. reconnaissance planes finally located Ozawa's fleet, 275 miles (443 km) away and submarines sank two Japanese carriers. Mitscher launched 230 torpedo planes and dive bombers. He then discovered that the enemy was actually another 60 miles (97 km) further off, out of aircraft range. Mitscher decided that this chance to destroy the Japanese fleet was worth the risk of aircraft losses. Overall, the U.S. lost 130 planes and 76 aircrew. However, Japan lost 450 planes, three carriers, and 445 aircrew. The Imperial Japanese Navy's carrier force was effectively destroyed.

On October 20 1944, the U.S. Sixth Army, supported by naval and air bombardment, landed on the favorable eastern shore of Leyte, north of Mindanao. The U.S. Sixth Army continued its advance from the east, as the Japanese rushed reinforcements to the Ormoc Bay area on the western side of the island. While the Sixth Army was reinforced successfully, the U.S. Fifth Air Force was able to devastate the Japanese attempts to resupply. In torrential rains and over difficult terrain, the advance continued across Leyte and the neighboring island of Samar to the north. On December 7, U.S. Army units landed at Ormoc Bay and, after a major land and air battle, cut off the Japanese ability to reinforce and supply Leyte. Although fierce fighting continued on Leyte for months, the U.S. Army was in control.

On December 15 1944, landings against minimal resistance were made on the southern beaches of the island of Mindoro, a key location in the planned Lingayen Gulf operations, in support of major landings scheduled on Luzon. On January 9 1945, on the south shore of Lingayen Gulf on the western coast of Luzon, General Krueger's Sixth Army landed his first units. Almost 175,000 men followed across the twenty-mile (32 km) beachhead within a few days. With heavy air support, Army units pushed inland, taking Clark Field, 40 miles (64 km) northwest of Manila, in the last week of January.

In all, ten U.S. divisions and five independent regiments battled on Luzon, making it the largest campaign of the Pacific war, involving more troops than the United States had used in North Africa, Italy, or southern France.

Palawan Island, between Borneo and Mindoro, the fifth largest and western-most Philippine Island, was invaded on February 28, with landings of the Eighth Army at Puerto Princesa. The Japanese put up little direct defense of Palawan, but cleaning up pockets of Japanese resistance lasted until late April, as the Japanese used their common tactic of withdrawing into the mountain jungles, dispersed as small units. Throughout the Philippines, U.S. forces were aided by Filipino guerrillas to find and dispatch the holdouts.

Faced with the loss of most of their experienced pilots, the Japanese increased their use of kamikaze tactics in an attempt to create unacceptably high casualties for the Allies. The U.S. Navy proposed to force a Japanese surrender through a total naval blockade and air raids.

Towards the end of the war as the role of strategic bombing became more important, a new command for the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific was created to oversee all U.S. strategic bombing in the hemisphere, under United States Army Air Forces General Curtis LeMay. Japanese industrial production plunged as nearly half of the built-up areas of 64 cities were destroyed by B-29 firebombing raids. On March 9, 1945 – March 10, 1945 alone, about 100,000 people were killed in a fire storm caused by an attack on Tokyo. In addition, LeMay also oversaw Operation Starvation, in which the inland waterways of Japan were extensively mined by air, which disrupted the small amount of remaining Japanese coastal sea traffic.

On August 6, 1945, a B-29, the Enola Gay, dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, in the first nuclear attack in history. On August 9, another was dropped on Nagasaki. This was the last nuclear attack. More than 240,000 people died as a direct result of these two bombings. The necessity of the atomic bombings has long been debated, with detractors claiming that a naval blockade and bombing campaign had already made invasion, and hence the atomic bomb, unnecessary. However, other scholars have argued that the bombings did obviate invasion, including a planned Soviet invasion of Hokkaidō, or a prolonged blockade and bombing campaign, any of which may have exacted even higher casualties among Japanese civilians.

On February 3 1945, the Soviet Union agreed with Roosevelt to enter the Pacific conflict. It promised to act 90 days after the war ended in Europe and did so exactly on schedule on August 9, by invading Manchuria. A battle-hardened, one million-strong Soviet force, transferred from Europe attacked Japanese forces in Manchuria and quickly defeated the Japanese Kantōgun (Kwantung Army group).

The effects of the "Twin Shocks"—the atomic bombing and the Soviet entry—were profound. On August 10, the "sacred decision" was made by Japanese Cabinet to accept the Potsdam terms on one condition: the "prerogative of His Majesty as a Sovereign Ruler". At noon on August 15, after the American government's intentionally ambiguous reply, stating that the "authority" of the emperor "shall be subject to" the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, the Emperor broadcast to the nation and to the world at large the rescript of surrender. The Second World War was finally over.

In Japan, August 14 is considered to be the day that the Pacific War ended. However, as Imperial Japan actually surrendered on August 15, this day became known in the English-speaking countries as "V-J Day" (Victory in Japan). The formal Instrument of Surrender was signed on September 2, 1945, on the battleship USS Missouri, in Tokyo Bay. The

surrender was accepted by General Douglas MacArthur as "Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers", with representatives of several Allied nations, from a Japanese delegation led by Mamoru Shigemitsu and Yoshijiro Umezu.

Following this period, MacArthur went to Tokyo to oversee the postwar development of the country. This period in Japanese history is known as the occupation.

### Marianas Islands

The Marianas and specifically the island of Guam were a stopover for Spanish galleons en route from Acapulco, Mexico to Manila, Philippines in a convoy known as the Galeon de Manila. The Marianas remained a Spanish colony under the general government of the Philippines until 1898, when, as a result of the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded Guam to the United States.

By Treaty of 12 February 1899, the remaining islands of the archipelago (except Guam, but with the Carolines and Pelew Islands) was sold by Spain to Germany for 837,500 German gold mark (about \$4,100,000 at the time) and were incorporated as the German Protectorate of New Guinea; their total population around 1900 was only 2,646 inhabitants, the ten most northerly islands being actively volcanic and almost uninhabited.

Japan, a member of the Triple Entente, began to occupy the islands in 1914. After Germany and the rest of the Central Powers lost World War I, the former German islands were entrusted by the League of Nations to Japanese control as a mandate territory (not unlike a UN Trust territory).

\* Applicable contextual history culled from Samuel Eliot Morison, *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II. Vol. 8: New Guinea and the Marianas, March 1944-August 1944*, New York: Little Brown and Company, 2002, and Alan J. Levine, *The Pacific War: Japan versus the Allies*, New York: Praeger, 1995.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 1.6  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>55P</u>	<u>362401.69</u>	<u>1680925.09</u>	3	<u>55P</u>	<u>362462.25</u>	<u>168090.56</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>55P</u>	<u>362454.15</u>	<u>168090.90</u>	4	<u>55P</u>	<u>362410.54</u>	<u>1680828.52</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property is a rectangular shape measuring approximately 262 X 270 feet (79.8576 X 82.296 m). The boundary begins at point A in the northwest corner, extends approximately 262 feet (79.8576 m) east to point B; proceeds approximately 270 feet (82.296 m) to point C at the southeast corner; westerly to point D at the southwest corner approximately 262 feet (79.8576 m), then returns to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title William Chapman, Director, University of Hawaii at Manoa Historic Preservation Graduate Certificate Program, and Jeffrey Tripp, PhD Candidate, Department of American Studies\*

organization University of Hawaii at Manoa

date November 5, 2009

street & number 1890 East West Road, Moore Hall 308

telephone (808) 956-8574

city or town Honolulu

state HI

zip code 96822

e-mail wchapman@hawaii.edu

\* This form referenced the report *The Old Japanese Jail: Archaeological Survey and Testing at Site SP-5-0020, Garapan, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands*, completed by Jane Allen of International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., in Honolulu (2006).

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, View NE
7. Photo number: 1

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, View S
7. Photo number: 2

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, View SE
7. Photo number: 3

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, NW Corner, View E
7. Photo number: 4

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, N Façade, View SE

7. Photo number: 5

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, E Façade, View N
7. Photo number: 6

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, N Stairs, W Façade, View E
7. Photo number: 7

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, N Stairs, W Façade, Detail, View E
7. Photo number: 8

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, South-end Stairs, S Façade, View N
7. Photo number: 9

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, South-end Stairs, S Façade, Detail, View N
7. Photo number: 10

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, S Stairs, W façade, View E
7. Photo number: 11

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, S Stairs, W façade, Detail, View E
7. Photo number: 12

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, View SE
7. Photo number: 13

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Interior, Window detail, View SW
7. Photo number: 14

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Interior, Cell door detail, View SE
7. Photo number: 15

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passageway, View S
7. Photo number: 16

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passageway, View S
7. Photo number: 17

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passageway, View S
7. Photo number: 18

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passageway, View S
7. Photo number: 19

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passageway, View S
7. Photo number: 20

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Cell wall, View SE
7. Photo number: 21

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Passage and cell, View NE
7. Photo number: 22

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Cell interior, View E
7. Photo number: 23

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Cell interior, View E
7. Photo number: 24

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Cell interior, View NE
7. Photo number: 25

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 1, Detail, shell damage, View SW
7. Photo number: 26

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009



5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2 and 3, View S
7. Photo number: 27

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, NW corner, View ESE
7. Photo number: 28

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, NW corner, View NE
7. Photo number: 29

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Oblique, N and E Facades, View SW
7. Photo number: 30

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, N Façade, View SW
7. Photo number: 31

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Vent detail, View E
7. Photo number: 32

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, SE Corner, View NNW
7. Photo number: 33

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, View NE

7. Photo number: 34

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, View N
7. Photo number: 35

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, SW Corner, View NE
7. Photo number: 36

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, W Façade, View NE
7. Photo number: 37

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, W Façade, View E
7. Photo number: 38

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, W Façade, View SE
7. Photo number: 39

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, W Façade, View SE
7. Photo number: 40

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, W Façade, View ESE
7. Photo number: 41

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, N Façade, View ESE
7. Photo number: 42

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, SW Corner, View SE
7. Photo number: 43

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, View S
7. Photo number: 44

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, View SE
7. Photo number: 45

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, Footings, View SE
7. Photo number: 46

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, Footings, View SW
7. Photo number: 47

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 2, Interior, Rubble, View S
7. Photo number: 48

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, View NW
7. Photo number: 49

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, View W
7. Photo number: 50

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Detail, View W
7. Photo number: 51

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Stairs, View W
7. Photo number: 52

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Stairs, View SW
7. Photo number: 53

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Stairs, View SW
7. Photo number: 54

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, View SSW
7. Photo number: 55

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009

5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, View S
7. Photo number: 56

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Detail, N Façade, View S
7. Photo number: 57

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, N and W Facades, View SE
7. Photo number: 58

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Detail, W Façade, View SE
7. Photo number: 59

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Detail, W Façade, View ESE
7. Photo number: 60

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Detail, SW Corner, View ESE
7. Photo number: 61

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, S and W Facades, View NE
7. Photo number: 62

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Drainage ditch, View E

7. Photo number: 63

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Drainage ditch and S Facade, View E
7. Photo number: 64

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Interior detail, View N
7. Photo number: 65

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Cell detail, View W
7. Photo number: 66

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Cell door detail, View NW
7. Photo number: 67

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 3, Interior detail, View SW
7. Photo number: 68

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 5, View NNE
7. Photo number: 69

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 5, Detail, View NE
7. Photo number: 70

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 5, North side of tree, View E
7. Photo number: 71

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 5, Detail, View E
7. Photo number: 72

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Features 4, 6, 7, 1 and 2, View NE
7. Photo number: 73

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Features 4, 7, 8, 9, 17, 1 and 2, View NE
7. Photo number: 74

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Features 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 1, View NNW
7. Photo number: 75

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Features 3 and 14, View SW
7. Photo number: 76

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Ronnie Rogers
4. Date: September 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 14, View W
7. Photo number: 77

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

3. Photographer: Ronnie Rogers
4. Date: September 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 14, View NNW
7. Photo number: 78

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Features 15, 16 and 1, View SE
7. Photo number: 79

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 15, View SW
7. Photo number: 80

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 15, View S
7. Photo number: 81

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 15, View S
7. Photo number: 82

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 15, View S
7. Photo number: 83

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 16, View N
7. Photo number: 84

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009



Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological  
District

Name of Property

Saipan, CNMI  
County and State

5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 16, View E
7. Photo number: 85

1. Site name: Japanese Jail Historic and Archaeological District
2. Location: Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
3. Photographer: Jeffrey Tripp
4. Date: July 2009
5. Location of Negative: Digital image, University of Hawaii, HPO Office, Saipan
6. View and direction: Feature 16, View N
7. Photo number: 86

**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

## **APPENDIX: INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS (Allen, 2006: 35-60)**

### **FEATURES 1 AND 3: CELL BLOCKS**

Feature 1 was completed in March 1930; it is not known whether Feature 3 was completed at the same time. Both cell blocks are included in the post-1934 Japanese map located by Higuchi.

Feature 1 is by far the largest structure at the site, 52 m long from the north end to the south end, with doorways, many high windows, an long internal north-south hallway along the west side (Photograph 16), a cross-hallway at one point toward the north end, and cells of varying sizes along the east wall. Two medium-sized cells at the north end are separated from the rest by the east-west cross-hallway, which leads outside through doorways at both ends. The cells range from 1.63 to 3.3 m wide but are of equal depths. Each cell was apparently wood-floored at one time. As mentioned earlier, vertical slots in the walls, with rebar beneath, suggest supports for two floors. A curbed basin or privy in a back corner of each cell apparently drained to the ground below and was accessed from behind (east of) the building for cleaning, through a small iron gate. Although these structures are likely privies, one consultant interviewed by Higuchi remembers that cans with wooden lids were used as toilets. The same consultant, Kasahara Yoshimasa, a former South Seas Bureau official, also mentioned that mats were spread on the cell floors for the prisoners. The cells have iron bars and door fittings. The doors themselves were reportedly removed some time ago. The cells in the north part of the building have remained relatively clear of vegetation since the college class cleared them several years ago, but several un-cleared cells toward the south end are densely overgrown with vines, shrubs, and trees.

Feature 3 is only 10.3 m long, north-south, 5.3 m wide. It contains only four small cells; one measured is only 1.8 m wide, nearly as small as the narrowest cells in Feature 1. The cell interiors are nearly invisible, buried beneath dense vegetation. The building has iron-barred windows, an internal hall, and cells with the same layout as those in Feature 1. Feature 3 is located beside (north of) an opening that suggests a path or drive (4.6 m wide), which was reportedly the original entrance to the jail complex; the Feature 3 entrance, however, faces east and the courtyard, not the road. Because of its separation from the main cell block and the small cell size, it has been suggested that Feature 3 may have housed female inmates. A porcelain bowl rim sherd was found on the ground surface approximately a meter north of Feature 3, near Trench 2.

The walls (veneers) in the two cell blocks display inscriptions, most of them very faint. One, carved on the wall inside the Feature 1 hallway (Photograph 17) clearly reads, "J. A. Beiser / June 15/44"—the day of the invasion. A reported "AE" inscription was not seen; it was reportedly carved into a door in Feature 1 that has been removed. Faint impressions that suggest Japanese characters can be seen in the veneer inside at least one cell in Feature 3.

### **FEATURE 2: OFFICE/ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

Feature 2, like the cell blocks, is included in the post-1934 Japanese map. It is located on the south side of the possible original main entrance, facing Feature 3. The entrance to this building is on the north side, facing the former entry drive. The building, the second largest at the site (see Photograph 3), is 18.6 m long north-south and 7.8 m wide. Two main internal compartments suggest different functions. The north compartment, by far the larger of the two, contains four north-south rows of concrete piers, and vertical slots in the walls, all of which could have supported a wooden floor. The smaller compartment at the south end—where damage has been extensive and even the walls have been breached—suggests a former concrete platform, now very fragmented. No clear kitchen or bathroom features were observed (in contrast with those at the much larger Japanese Administration Building at Tinian's North Field), but the elevated concrete platform (or subfloor) may suggest some water-related use.

This is the building remembered by one ethnohistorical consultant, Mr. Guerrero, as the main office and interrogation center, where the guards used water torture to extract confessions (Sam McPhetres, 23 April 2006 e-mail). It may be possible in the future to bring other elders to the site, to aid their memories and check their reminiscences with those offered by Mr. Guerrero.

### **FEATURE 4: MOUND AND ALIGNMENT**

Feature 4, 6a, and 7-10 are all visible at the surface as concrete alignments. Feature 4 occupies part of an extensive low mound (approximately 0.15 m high) in the grassy lawn. The feature probably represents a small east-west-oriented structure. Today, the Feature 4 alignment includes both a continuous segment at the north end and very short, discontinuous segments farther south, for a total distance of at least 4.55 m. The concrete surface is broken, displaying angular, pebble-sized limestone inclusions. No finishing veneer is visible. The function of Feature 4 remains unknown.

### **FEATURE 5: PLATFORM, CISTERN OR ROOFED CHAMBER, ENCLOSURES**

Feature 5, which also appears in the post-1934 Japanese map obtained by Higuchi, is the feature that was interpreted during the fieldwork as a large cistern. It is remembered by consultant Guerrero instead as a subterranean punishment chamber accessed by stairs at the south end.

The main platform area at Feature 5 is 7.04 m long north-south and 4.56 m wide. The surface veneer has spalled away in many areas, especially around the margins; one spall at the southwest corner has exposed a large area of rebar-reinforced concrete. Two square concrete caps with iron rebar handles near the west edge of the platform, south opening) seal openings into the chamber below. The chamber today holds water at least 2 m deep. Two enclosures created by concrete curbs, one at the south end of the platform and one at the north end, are completely filled with soil today. The north enclosure contains, and is obscured by, a large, old flame tree. Mr. Guerrero remembers the south enclosure as the now soil-filled staircase used to enter the subterranean cell. Future excavation of the soil filling the enclosure might quickly confirm or argue against interpretation of Feature 5 as a punishment chamber.

#### FEATURES 6-9: SUBSURFACE STRUCTURAL REMNANTS

These four features probably represent the four structures that form an east-west row near the south boundary of the site in the post-1934 Japanese map found in Japanese archives by Higuchi. Features 6 and 7 are both oriented north-south and appear matched; Features 8 and 9 are oriented east-west and also appear matched.

Feature 6a includes two concrete curbs/alignments visible in the lawn grass, which form what is probably the northwest corner of the former structure. The north-south alignment, 4.9 m east of Chichirica Avenue, is 1.64 m long; the portion of the curb visible at the surface is 0.25 m wide (thick). The visible portion of the east-west segment, probably the north edge of the building, is only 0.61 m long and 0.1 m wide. Feature 6a, or at least the visible remnant, has not created a mound. The ground surface here is approximately 0.15 m lower than the top of the low mound mentioned above for Feature 4 (and also present at Features 7 and 8). Feature 6b includes a slab probably broken off Feature 2's south wall, and a large basin that has clearly been moved, and is positioned on its side. The feature is a *bateha*, a laundry washbasin. The actual basin and a cupboard (the original upper surface) currently face west; a double ceramic drain carried water downward from the large rectangular basin to the base of the structure, now visible facing east. All the surfaces that would have been visible when the *bateha* was in use are veneered, but some portions of the feature are badly damaged. Exposed areas of the concrete display angular pebble-sized limestone inclusions. The basin itself is 1.36 m long and 0.54 m wide. The broken and incomplete feature, including basin, cupboard, and rims, is 2.08 m long and would be 0.84 m high in upright position. A curved piece of iron rebar arches over the feature.

Feature 7 is visible at the ground surface as a concrete alignment approximately 1.5 m long east-west. Feature 8, east of Feature 7, is visible as a 3.5-m-long alignment oriented eastwest. These features were partially excavated and are discussed further in the next section. Both alignments form the south edge of the 0.15-m-high mound mentioned above for Feature 4. No visible alignment or other remnant suggests Feature 9 today. The former structure may be buried beneath (or partially incorporated into) a bulldozer-created soil mound east of

Feature 8 that contains concrete fragments and other items. One unusual artifact was recovered from the mound: an discoid iron element with three lobes resembling the leaves of a clover (a trefoil). The center is perforated, suggesting possible function as a gear plate.

#### FEATURES 10-13: POSSIBLE SUBSURFACE STRUCTURAL REMNANTS

These four features are the structures that were not located on the ground. Feature 10, in the southwest corner of the area behind (east of) Feature 1, is shown as aligned north-south. Feature 11, east of Feature 10, is aligned east-west and seems to overlap the current location of Feature 17 (see below). Features 12 (shown abutting Feature 1, north of Feature 10) and 13 (the farthest north) are also aligned east-west. None of them bears any resemblance to Feature 17, and none is suggested by any alignment or other trait at the ground surface today.

#### FEATURE 14: STANDING WALL

Feature 14 is the high concrete wall along portions of the west and north property boundaries. The interior face is veneered; the outer face is completely covered with dense vines and other growth and could not be examined without extensive clearing. The west wall is the longer of the two segments, beginning at a point opposite the south end of Feature 3 (the small cell block), and continuing for 37 m northward to the northwest corner of the property. After turning the (rounded) corner, the wall continues eastward along the north boundary for 15 m, ending at a point approximately in line with (north of) the east (front) façades of Features 2 and 3. No signs suggest a former wall around the rest of the boundary.

Both ends of the wall are finished. As indicated, most of the ethnohistorical consultants interviewed by Higuchi remember the main entrance to the jail complex as originally on the west side of the site. The most likely location seems to be the open space between Features 2 and 3. The south end of the west wall segment ends at the open space. The east end of the north wall segment ends in dense vegetation.

Two 1936 photographs of the sports ground belonging to a school directly north of the jail at that time suggest that the boundary was marked by a fence made of wood and iron sheeting, not a concrete wall, at that time. The concrete wall may therefore have been constructed after 1936. The post-1934 Japanese map plots the boundary as a single line around the site; no wall or fence is suggested. In any case, the wall was in place by 1944, as it sustained significant damage during the war. Shelling created several holes in the west wall, completely removing sections of concrete and leaving only some of the reinforcing iron rebar in place.

#### FEATURE 15: BATEHA AND ENCLOSURES

Feature 15a includes four enclosures: 1) a structure just above ground level with two rectangular depressions that may be basins, 2 and 3) at least two outer enclosures marked by concrete curbs, and 4) a narrow lipped area on the west side of the main structure that may be a third enclosure. The main enclosure is 3.8 m long north-south and 1.1 m wide; the west side is 0.2 m high aboveground. As noted, it contains two rectangular compartments, each 1.6 m long north-south and 0.7 m wide; lawn grass grows in both. Most of the former veneer has worn off the upper surface of this structure. A well-veneered curb aligned north-south 0.9 m west of the main enclosure marks the west side of a narrow space, the lipped area; "4)" above, which supports lawn grass. The first main outer enclosure, "2)" above, is 3.8 m long north-south, 1.8 m wide, and bounded by a curb that retains some of its veneer. This enclosure continues north from the Feature 15b basin. The final component, "3)" above, is a small enclosure on the west side of #2, with curbs 2.5 m long east-west and 1.4 m wide.

Feature 15b is another broken *bateha*, which, like Feature 6b, has been moved. Feature 15b is positioned on its side, with the upper basin surface facing south. The fragment stands 0.51 m high. The actual basin, which is broken, is at least 0.48 m across in each direction, surrounded by a veneered rim 0.12 m high. A drain (0.4 m in diameter) in the basin lacks any visible ceramic pipe; it drained out through a veneered end or side, now the upper surface of the remnant.

Other slabs and fragments litter the ground around Features 15a and b; a fragment of embossed green glass was found between Features 15 and 16 (see next description). This area of the courtyard beside the office building (but not at its entrance) may have been part of a large laundry workspace that, according to Mr. Guerrero, also included Feature 16. The courtyard, which resembles a formal entrance today but may actually have been used for maintenancerelated activities in the days when the entrance to the jail was from the west, between Features 2 and 3.

#### FEATURE 16: TROUGH, WELL

Feature 16a is a broken concrete trough 3.3 m long north-south and only 0.68 m wide; the rim around the central depression is 0.14 m across, and veneered. The trough is apparently in its original position. A portion of the west trough in the south has broken off. A curved iron I-beam arches over the trough; as will be seen, Trench 1 exposed two I-beam fragments, one of which probably connected with this one. Long, straight iron beams or bands lie on the ground in and beside the trough. As mentioned for Feature 15, a sherd of embossed green glass was found on the surface between Features 15 and 16.

Feature 16b is a well. The opening is 1.1 m in diameter, surrounded by a 0.12-m-thick wall. Veneered finish covers the upper portion of the exterior but ends around ground level. The visible portion of the interior surface is veneered; the well contains recent refuse. Mr. Guerrero remembers that this was part of a laundry area when he visited the jail as a child.

#### FEATURE 17: PLATFORM, WALL, COMPARTMENTS

Feature 17a and b are nicely finished, veneered structures located on the Babauta property east of the jail and fronting Ghiyobw Street. Feature 17a is along, rectangular platform with a curb around the perimeter and a staircase located centrally on the west side. Feature 17b includes three compartments, probable toilets, east of the platform and a standing wall at the north edge of the Babauta lot that connects Features 17a and 17b. The post-1934 Japanese map does not include Feature 17a or b. Several details at Feature 17 were mapped during the project; most overall measurements were not taken at Feature 17a, since it had already been mapped by the CNMI (MPLA) Planning Department.

At Feature 17a, the curb around the edge of the platform is 0.17 m wide (thick). Each of two drains through the platform surface just inside the west curb, north and south of the staircase, is 1.6 m in diameter. The north curb of Feature 17a

continues east of the platform, becoming the standing wall that connects Feature 17a with the Feature 17b compartments. Each of the square holes in the three Feature 17b compartments is 0.66 m long and wide. The south end of the wall behind, and connecting, the compartments is broken. The Feature 17a platform is 0.65 m high aboveground; the upper surface of the north Feature 17b compartment is 0.83 m high.

All the components are well-veneered, and the architecture includes curves instead of angles in places including the (arched) concrete banisters on the staircase. The Feature 17b wall is perforated by four or more iron grates/grills that may have been designed just to allow the passage of air into the latrine area. This feature seems not to have sustained damage during the war and remains in excellent condition.

#### **SURFACE ARTIFACTS: SUMMARY**

The artifacts found on the ground surface, like those recovered during excavation, all postdate Contact and probably postdate 1914, when the Japanese Period began. They include mainly fragments of concrete and veneer broken off the buildings at the site, probably during World War II, and fragments of iron fittings (see Photograph 15). Other artifacts include glass from a bottle made by Automatic Bottle Machine (post-1903), found between Features 15 and 16; ceramic pipe fragments on the ground beside the Feature 6 *bateha*; and a fragment of a porcelain plate or soup plate with paint underglaze, found between Feature 3 and Trench 2.

#### **TRENCH TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS**

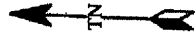
Trenches 1-3 crossed the central portion of the site from east to west. Trenches 1 and 3, excavated respectively across the center of the courtyard and at the south end, exposed subsurface structural remnants and cultural soils. As mentioned earlier, Trench 1 exposed a concrete floor connected with Feature 16. Trench 3 exposed the south edges of Features 7 and 8. Trench 2, near the north end of the site, did not expose structural features, but the uppermost cultural soils produced numerous post-Contact artifacts.

#### **STRUCTURAL REMNANTS**

The structural elements such as the concrete and veneer fragments and the rusted iron components originated in buildings or other features at the jail. As noted earlier, the main cell block was completed in March 1930. Concrete structures had been built in Japan only since 1906. The concrete for buildings in the Pacific islands was reportedly shipped from Japan as "leaf concrete," which was applied in layers to construct a building (Japan, Government of, ca. 1930). Roof tiles were recovered in Trench 2 Layer 1a; the jail roofs were made of corrugated tin, according to oral historical consultant Guerrero. Another structural material not known to have been used at the jail is the slate that was recovered with concrete from Trench 1 Layer 1a/1b fills.

# JAPANESE JAIL HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

SAIPAN, CNMI



Key:

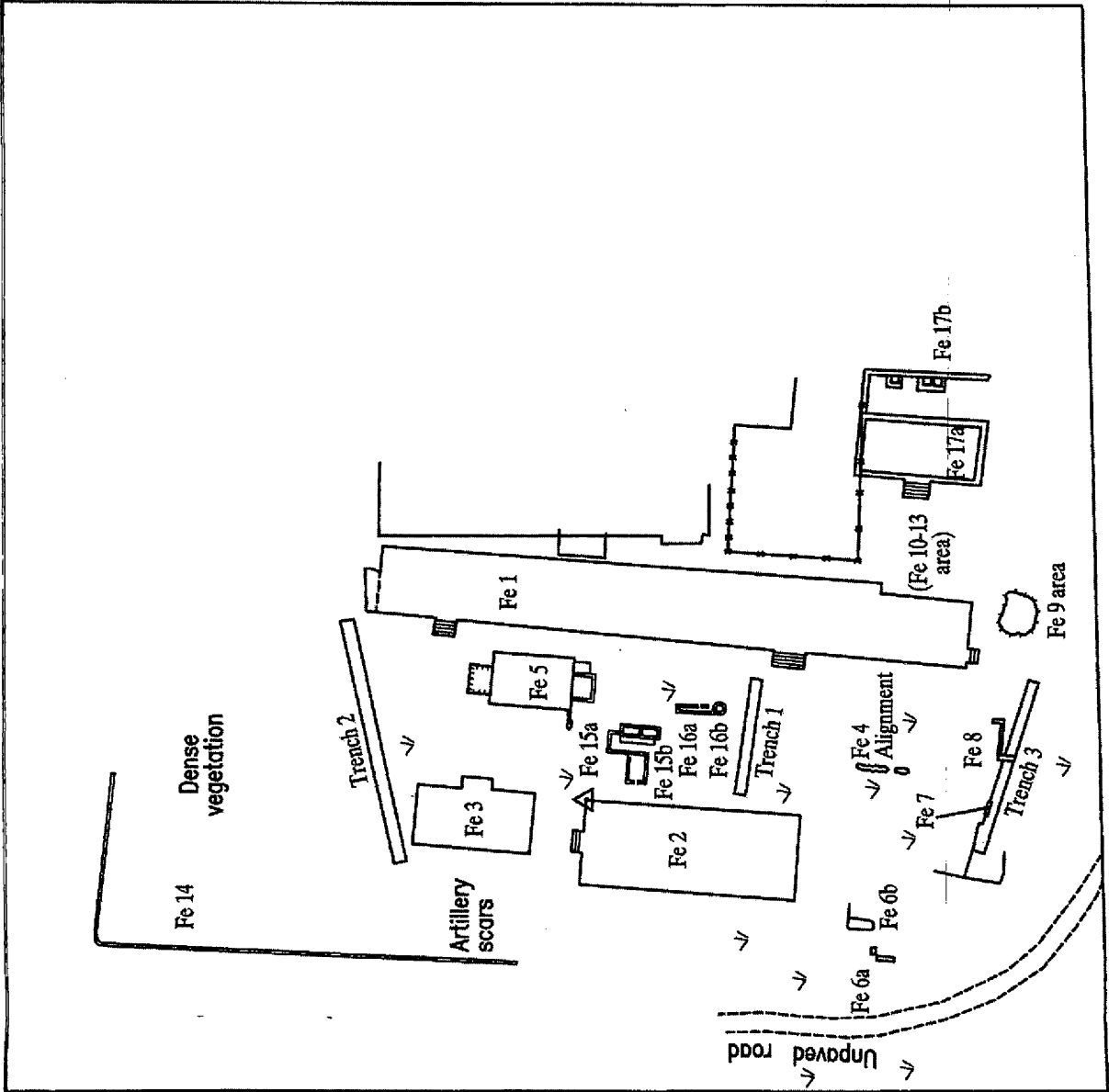
△ Site datum

↘ Lawn grass

○ Bulldozer mound

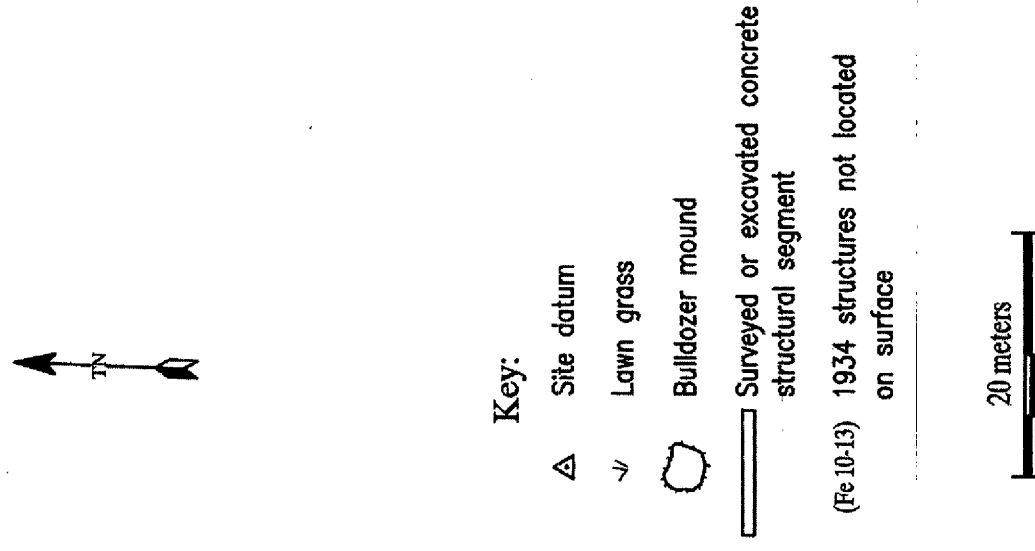
▬ Surveyed or excavated concrete structural segment

(Fe 10-13) 1934 structures not located on surface



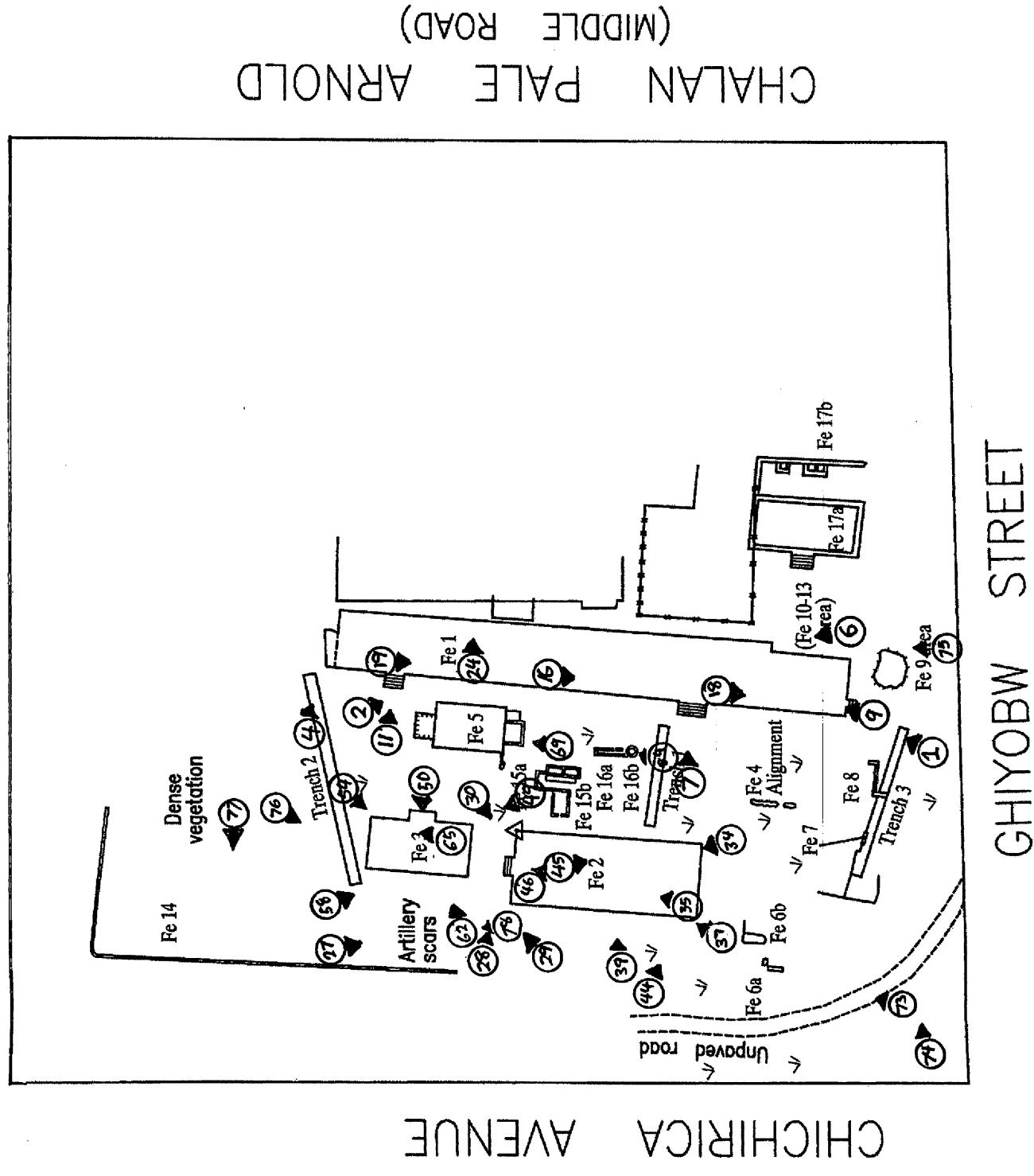
CHALAN PALE ARNOLD  
(MIDDLE ROAD)

# PHOTO IDENTIFICATION KEY

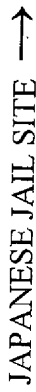


# JAPANESE JAIL HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

# SAIPAN, CNMI



**SAIPAN, CNMI**







Japanese Jail ENMI 1.



Japanese Jail ruins 2.



Japanese Jail CNMI 3.



*Japanese Jail c. 1911 4.*



Japanese Jail ENMI S.



Japanese Jail CNMI 6.



*Japanese Jail (NMI)*





Japanese Jail CNMI 8.





Japanese Jail 2001 9.



Japanese Jail CUMI



Japanese Jail CNMI



Japanese Jail CNMI 12.



Japanese Jail CNMI



Japanese Jail CNM1





Japanese Mail CUM 1 IS



Japanese Jail CNMI





Japanese Jail CNM 1



Japanese Jail CUMI



Japanese Jail CNMI



Japanese Jail C.N.M.I